THE Bombay Gazette
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,521. New Series.] BOMBAY : FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

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For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 5th March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY the 7th instant, at 2 P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmarum, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 5th March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY next, the 8th instant.

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Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENT. — WANTED A GOOD DRAFTSMAN. Apply to Mr. Hope, P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

WANTED A CLERK, who thoroughly understands the Custom House business, also an Assistant Book-keeper. None need apply who are not quite qualified, and can produce good testimonials as to character and qualification. Apply to R. FRITH & Co.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT wanting a passage to England by the Mail of the 27th March, by accompanying a Family, can make arrangements by applying to L. D. C., care of the Manager of this paper. Satisfactory references required.

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An examination for the abovementioned appointments will be held on the 7th of April next, when the Candidates will be selected according to merit.

Certificates of character and qualifications must be deposited with the undersigned on or before the 1st April.

J. FLYNN,
Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court.
High Court House, Fort, Translator's Office,
28th February 1863.

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TO LET.—Convenient Offices with or without Godowns, address "Z.," *Gazette* Office.

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18th February, 1863.

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Bombay, 28th December 1862.

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3rd March 1863.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have just received a few Musical Boxes, among which one with a Clarionett Stop, is well worthy of attention.

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Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain —Turner, Secretary.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Princes Alexandra*, Captain R. White, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain White will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Miletus*, Commander A. Shaw, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Packages as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Shaw will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNAGGREA.
Agents for Captain A. Shaw.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Chanaral*, Captain Sharp, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Sharp will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Excelsior*, Captain Sanderson, from London, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Sanderson will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Harkaway*, Captain Johnson, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Harkaway*.

Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. Tyabjee & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all debts due to the Estate of the late Deputy Collector, Richard Welsh, of Poona, and all claims against it, be forwarded for adjustment before the 1st of June next to the undersigned to whom Probate of the Will of the deceased has been granted.

No attention will be paid to claims received after the above date.

JEREMIAH COLEMAN, Lieut.,
Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.
Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 3rd March 1863.

CHARLES LEE, Civil Engineer, Architect, Surveyor, &c., of considerable experience in India and also in Europe, will be happy to undertake Surveys, Designs for Buildings, Estimates, &c. &c. Terms moderate. Application to be made at his residence near the Powder Works, Matarpacady, Mazagon.

17th February 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned trading under the name and style of Robertson and Everitt, of Gudduck, Dharwar Collectorate and Malabar Coast, is from this date by mutual consent dissolved.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.
ISAAC EVERITT.

1st March 1863.

Referring to the above, we hereby give notice, that the business hitherto existing under the name of Robertson and Everitt, will henceforth be carried on under the style of Robertson Brothers & Co.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Retort-house, Coal Stores, Coal Sheds, Gasholder Tanks, Boundary walls, &c. &c., for BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (limited).

Sealed Tenders marked "TENDERS FOR GAS WORKS" to be addressed to the Company's Agents on or before the 15th of March next. Full particulars can be obtained from the Company's Agents, Messrs. Stenhouse Co., Fort, Bombay. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign reasons for the rejection of any Tender.

STENHOUSE Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Gas Company, Limited.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedasheghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.

The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.

All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department,

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.
Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur,
9th January 1863.

NOTICE.—345 Tierces of SALT BEEF will be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 2 P.M., at the "Casemate Godowns" near Modikhana.

Terms of Sale.—Cash, and the Lots to be cleared away forthwith.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.
Bombay, Deputy Commissary General's Office,
27th Feb. 1863.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

મુંબઇ રાએલ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE—TENTH & ELEVENTH CALL EACH OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE. The Shareholders of the Company are requested to pay into the Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the Tenth Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 14th day of February 1863; and the Eleventh Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 16th day of March 1863; after which respective dates, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all over-due Calls, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture.

The Bank Officers will receive the amount of the above mentioned Calls only from persons producing the Share-Certificates issued by the Company, certifying the payment of all the previous Calls, and only in the name of the holder of such Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAPOORJEE FRAMJEE,
Acting Secretary.
Company's Office, No. 25 Medow Street.
Bombay, 8th January 1863.

P. S.—Such of the Shareholders who have as yet not paid the Arrears of Calls and have not yet applied for Share-Certificates, are requested to do so without any further delay.

S. F. Acting Secretary.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Extension of Days of Grace.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bomay, 1st January 1863.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by Edward Palmer, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.
Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of informing the Public that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

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CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 9th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

600	Pieces Grey	Shirtings.
700	" "	Long Cloths.
1000	" "	Madapollams.
800	" "	Jacconets.
300	" "	Domestics.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
4 Large Anchors.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GRANT BUILDINGS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on the 9th of March, at 2 P.M., (at the Office of the Secretary of the Colaba Company, on the premises), the two Blocks of Buildings, known as the GRANT BUILDINGS, and situated at the Arthur Bunder.

N. B.—The Catalogues of particulars of sale of the above property (some of which have already been circulated) having undergone material alterations the attention of intending purchasers is particularly drawn to the fact. Corrected Catalogues may be had on application.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORT.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Executors of the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdonjee Paruck, Esquire, deceased, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house and Buildings thereon erected and built, situate, lying, and being at Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Borah Bazar street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the House of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a lane which now is and at all times hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thoroughfare, and on or towards the South by the Stable of Dorabjee Bomanjee Devecha. This Lot includes 7½ feet of ground Southward from the wall of the house on the Lot over which the balcony of the house on the Lot extends.

The plan of the property and the conditions of sale subject to which the same is to be sold can be seen at the office of Messrs. Exitufall and Keir or at the office of the Auctioneers three days before the sale.

Bombay, 6th March 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE &c., AT PARELL, NEAR THE "LALL BAGH" ESTATE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to Sale by Public Auction, the Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain-ware, &c. (of a Gentleman changing his residence) at Parell, near the "Lall Bagh" Estate, the same comprise Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Spoons and Forks, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Knives and Forks, handsome Carved Furniture such as Circular Tables, Chiffoniers, Sofa Couches lined with Damask, Predieu, Drawing Room, and Easy Chairs, Whatnot, Teapoys, Marble Round Table, Sideboard, Screens, Dining Tables, Tea Caddy, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, Clocks, Ornaments, Bedstead, Wardrobe, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Stands, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view from tomorrow the 6th instant.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINE, BEER, OILMAN-STORES, &c., IN APOLLO STREET, FORT.

By order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nesserwanjee Dundas.

On or about the middle of this month, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his shop, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nesserwanjee Dundas, all the valuable Stock of Beer, Champagne, Brandy, Porter in bottles and pints, Sherry, Liqueur, Madeira, Claret, Sparkling Moselle, Ginger Wine, Port Wine, Old Tom, one Butt of Port Wine, Cherry Cordial, One hundred cases of Oilmanstores, a number of American Timepieces and Clocks, and Miscellaneous Articles, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX AND EXECUTORS OF THE LATE DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq., DECEASED.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the premises.

LOT.

All that large and valuable Bungalow, situate at Tardeo, on the Breach Candy Road, is pucka-built, situated on the best and airy part of the Island, well suited for a large family, Cookroom, and Out-Houses, Water Wells, together with a large space of vacant ground, sufficient to build another Bungalow in the same compound, containing altogether 8,462 square yards or thereabouts.

... property is now on view.

... of the respective Lot and the conditions of sale, ... the same are to be sold, can be seen at the ... No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

The plan ... subject to which ... Office of the Auctionee... ...SHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. ...h March 1863.

DI...

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, ...

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Mulls and Sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen, Claret, at Rs. 10 per dozen.

One very handsome Ornamental Picture (view of a Railway) in a glass case suitable for Drawing Room.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.

Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.

Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.

Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London.

Superior Hair Oil.

De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th March 1863.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Friday, 6th March 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	90 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	28 „
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 premium.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	395 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p. sh. pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	139-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 15,000.
[illegible] Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 96
„ Loan 1835-36 .... }
„ Loan 1842-43 .... } 96
„ Loan 1854-55 .... }
New Five per Cent. Loan 105½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each .... Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes .... „ 10-3
Spanish Dollars .... „ 210
Carolus .... „ 290
Mexican Dollars .... „ 225
German Crowns .... „ 213
Five Franc Pieces .... „ 205
Bar Silver .... „ 106¼ to 106½
Gold Leaf .... „ 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .... £4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.
„ (Seed) .... £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) .... £4 0s. 0d. Nominal.
„ (Seed) .... £3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
To China .... }
To Clyde .... } No enquiry.
To Hull .... }
To Calcutta and back .... Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (3rd March 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba : — Per candy.
Broach, New (to arrive) .... Rs. 460 to 465
Surat New (Do.) .... „ 460 to 465
New Dhollera, and Bhownuggur .... „ 440 to 445
New Oomravuttee .... „ 425 to 428
Old Compta .... „ 430 to 432
Old Dharwar Sawginned .... „ 545 to 550
New Barsee, and Nuggur .... „ 432 to 435
New Varaval .... „ 445 to 447
New Khandeish .... „ 422 to 425
Old Peratchee .... „ 400 to 405
New Accote .... „ 430 to 432
New Mangalore .... „ 448 to 450
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to 1,610.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish .. at Rs. 6-8 to 6-8-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... 7-9 to 7-10
Gingelly mixed (Black „ 32 to 33
and White) .... „ 37 to 38
Niger .... „ 24 to 25

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING, TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH., 1863.

Passes Granted.

Years.	Up to 14th Feb. 1863.	From 15th to 21st Feb. 1863.	Total.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
„ 1862-63	24,314	1,471	25,785
At Ahmedabad.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
„ 1862-63	3,991	30	4,021

Imported into Bombay.

Years.	Up to 24th Feb. 1863.	From 25th Feb. to 3rd March 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
„ 1862-63	23,186½	691	½	23,877½
At Ahmedabad.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
„ 1862-63	3,990½	...	½	3,990½

Exported by Sea.

Years.	Up to 24th Feb. 1863.	From 25th Feb. to 3rd March 1863	Total.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	25,808½	29½	25,838
„ 1862-63	18,342½	761½	19,104
At Ahmedabad.			
For 1861-62	29	...	29
„ 1862-63	3,139½	40	3,179½

Detail of Exports from 25th Feb., to 3rd March 1863

	Chests.
Of the Season 1861-62.	
Per Steamer *Singapore*	29½
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Singapore*	761½
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Singapore*	40
Total	831

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.
(Errors excepted)

E. L. JENKINS,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 4th March 1863.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are : —
On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 1 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
„ on demand ...... }
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ...... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
London .... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool .... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange :
At 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. do.
On demand .... 1s. 11¾d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ⅌ cent ⅌ anm.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
do. 1 do. do. 3 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. „
On demand ...... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months .... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows :—
On London 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand .... 1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight .... frs. 2-57 cts. „
3 Do. Do. .... „ 2-54 „ „
On Demand .... „ 2-51 „ „

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .... 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays .... 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manage.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office .... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburo, and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—
The London and Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Ireland (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d.
„ 4 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d.
„ 3 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d.
„ 2 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d.
„ 1 month's sight .... 2s.
„ On demand .... }
On Scotland .... }
On Ireland .... } 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes .... }
The London General [illegible] .... 1s. 11¾d.

prepared to discount [illegible] Manager will generally, if desired, be day. [illegible] the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the

The B[illegible] ank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MacCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz. :—
6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. „
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. „
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. „
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. „
Sight .... at 2s. 0d. „

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 21st, 1863. Agent.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Mar. 5	Algiers	Buchanan	Liverpool 29 Oct.
	Coromandel (s)	Etheridge	Goa 3 March.
	Tomogonops	Poe	Liverpool 12 Nov.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Mar. 5	Keerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Uncas	Boag	Liverpool.
	Calderia	Nacoda	Raelpatam.
	Boyne	Nacoda	Joodah.
	Trenton	Walker	Liverpool.
	Eloisa	Philpot	Havre.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Boyne*, to Joodah.—Four hundred adults.
Per Ship *Eloisa*, to Havre.—General and Lady Brown, and 4 children; and Lieut. J. Strettell.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Barque *Futel Rahaman*, for Penang and Singapore, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Thursday, 5th March 1863.

For Liverpool.

Zambia.—25 bales Cotton, 67½ cwt., Sewmoorly Anapoory.

Dawn of Hope.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Herald.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 60 cwt., Momud Natha.

For Singapore.

Futtay Rahmon.—113 packages Rosewater, 831 bottles, Abassally Akbar.

For Aden.

Waverly.—2 bales Grey Domestics, 60 pieces, Assoobhoy Gangjee; 28 bags Sugar, 25 cwt., Hajee Absotor Hajee Talub; 5 bags Rice, 12¼ I. maunds; 2 bags Dall, 5 I. maunds, Abdool Hosen Golam Hosen; 2 bales E. Grey T. Cloth, 100 pieces, Canjee Runchor.

For Havre.

Giscours.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Worsley ... Bombay.
*946 Auckland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarle ... ... Bombay.
*420 Clive, 14 (sloop), ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley ... Persian Gulf.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selby ... ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge .. Bombay.
*1022 Dalhousie, (screw), ... Bombay.
*387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) ... ... Bombay.
*225 Euphrates, ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
*495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), ... Bombay.
*1450 Feroox, 13 (paddle), ... Calcutta.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
215 Goolnar, (paddle yacht), Syrang ... Bombay.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Hewett ... Kurrachee.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
140 Pleiad, (screw), Hewison ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur (screw), ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Adams ... Aden.
49 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine) ... ... Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle) ... ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle) ... ... Bombay.
* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

For London.
679 Caroline Agnes, W. Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Feb. 13)
1156 Hornet, Prynn—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 25)
For London via Kurrachee.
927 Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 14)
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 26)
For Liverpool.
824 Adriatic, D. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 3)
1107 Almora.—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
1249 Arundel, Broadfoot—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. March 4)
967 Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.
1300 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)
791 Cambay, Wilson—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1070 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
816 City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
972 Concordia, D. Ross.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
870 Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1215 Dawn of Hope, McKie—E. Latham [illegible]
1268 Feronia, R. Hutchinson.—R[illegible] & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
812 Ferozesha, G. F. Dave[illegible] [illegible]nnie Scovell & Co.
1410 Greyhound, Jack[illegible] [illegible]—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
1124 Havelock [illegible]—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
1194 He[illegible] [illegible], Gandy—Rennie Scovell & Co.
[illegible] [illegible], E. McGrath—Killick Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
[illegible] James Russell, Muir—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
891 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
1707 King of Algeria, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 12)
1665 Lillies, Bell. (c. l. March 4)
1033 Magnolia, Baynon—M. Wadia Tons. (c. l. March 4)
951 Mornington, Guthere—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
650 Moreno, Whiting.—Wallace & Co.
1075 Natolia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 12)
1169 Pride of the Ocean, J. Kyle—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1337 Queen of the Seas—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 4)
1072 Resolute, Wallace—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
1194 Tasmanian, Attridge—N. Macdonald & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1725 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 26)
848 Vittoria, Martin—Robert, Frith & Co.
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
1004 Zambia, Miller—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 19)
For Aden.
614 Forfarshire, Richmond. (c. l. Feb. 21)
For Havre.
514 Chanaral, Sharp—W. Nicol & Co.
512 Giscours, Lain—Stearns Hobart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 23)
627 Hudavian?, Dickson—Blaxwell & Co. (c. l. March 3)
1459 Haddington, Browne—[illegible] & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)
647 Zemindar, Jones—Forbes & Co.
For China.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
140 Ida, Jesson—David F. Stewart.
960 Indore (s), Brown.—C. M. S. N. Co.
For Penang and Singapore.
436 Fatel Rahamon, Nicoline—Shaik Md. A. Latiff. (c.l. March 5)
For Singapore and Siam.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.
For Siam.
891 Prince of Wales, J. Winckler—P. Hurrichund Sons & Co.
Moulmain.
364 Lone Star, Dizer—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
607 Noosrut Shah, W. Minto—Forbes & Co.
For Calcutta.
639 Cutch Merchant, Ashley. (c. l. Feb. 24)
1499 Tulja, A. Crowell—Cursondass Madhavadass.
For Kurrachee.
403 Washington, A. Mahaud—S. Tyebjee & Co.
For Kurrachee and Mauritius.
Kurrachee (s), G. Beyts. (c. l. Feb. 27)
For Hudooda.
444 Waverly—Hajee Mohomed Sedick. (c. l. Feb. 26)
For Zanzibar Coast.
669 Nasree, Box—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
For Batavia.
380 Postilyon, Greir.
Not Fixed.
1001 Algiers, Buchanan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
397 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
559 Bussora Merchant, Richards.—H. Moosa Joosub.
623 Colgrain, P. Case.—Peel Cassels & Co.
1647 Earl of Dalhousie, J. Campbell—Cursetjee Muncherjee.
682 Excelsior, Samderson—W. Nicol & Co.
212 Futtel Mujid, Nacoda—Woosman Voydina.
670 Futtel Salamm, T. Davies.—H. A. N. Mahomed.
820 Futtay Allum, Mitchell.
130 Hamidobux, Nacoda.
899 Harkaway, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
620 Hydree, Chrichton—Abdool Cadoo.
1042 Indomitable, Carren, R. N. R.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
374 Kusrovie, W. Gray—Purshotum Hirachund.
651 Lady Canning, H. M. Sidick.
Lady Amherst, Harrison.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
624 Maria Grey, Jones—Aga Mohmed Tuckey.
747 Miletus, Shaw—M. N. Bhownuggur.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Habib.
1328 Princess Alexandra, White—Wallace & Co.
600 Sarah, Gordon.—Wallace & Co.
498 Shaw Allum, C. Ricker—H. S. Jaffer.
706 Thames, Tatham—Captain.
1191 Whampoa, Pritchard—Tudor Ice Company.

"P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, Brasley.
1950 China, R. Curling.
1100 Jeddo, Browne.
1200 Norna, G. Burne.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For Marseilles.
Duke of Northumberland, Brown—D. Cursetjee & Co.
Reine de Anges, Terras—D. Cursetjee & Co.
Shaw Allum, Clarke—Captain.
For Mauritius.
Japan, Henderson—Captain.
391 Lady Rawlinson, Rowe—Fleming & Co.
For Bombay.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Oriental I. S. Company.
Maulmain.
591 Princess Royal, Anderson—Fleming & Co.
For Bourbon.
Godavery.
Not Fixed.
Rebecca Shephard, Summers—Captain.

VESSELS. EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE

From London.	
433 Balnaguith, Robertson.	Nov. 12
850 Clarendon Dongal.	
364 James Purle, Wilson.	
396 Kent, Birch.	
615 Loretto, Thomas.	Jan. 20
882 Punjaub.	Dec, 5
1226 Queen of the East, Bilton.	Dec. 21
740 Ramillies. Denory.	Dec. 2
793 Salo, Nardgren.	Jan. 15
492 Sirocco, Winchester.	
399 Tamar, Ross.	Dec. 8
462 Traveller, Fletcher.	
649 Westward Ho! Wilkinson.	
From Liverpool.	
963 Ann Buckle. Tomlinson.	Nov. 26
680 Campbell, Meikle.	Jan. 13
475 Royal Alice, Robinson.	
From Hull.	
550 Sophie, Swellman.	Jan. 22
From Newcastle.	
449 Lowick.	
From Cardiff.	
239 Acharis Paul, Coclie.	Nov. 18
376 Admiral Protet, Daniel.	Jan. 20
211 Eucharist Paul.	
449 Glenfalloch, Buchanan.	Nov. 18
Leucothia, Lothorp	
790 Surate, Blonet.	Jan. 16
419 Versan, LePerdu.	
From the Clyde.	
404 Colonel Ledyard, Wells.	Dec. 8
597 Harvest Home, Diekey.	Dec. 13
630 Helias, Wickland.	Sept. 29
1163 India, Guthrie.	
450 Jessica, Powell.	Oct. 13
427 Lizzie L. Hazen, Bartlett.	Nov. 4
1170 Scotland, Campbell.	
531 Susan A. Blaisdell, Eaton.	
From Cape of Good Hope.	
656 Charlotte Jane, March.	Aug. 27
From Beyrore.	
756 Poictiers, Cosens.	Sept. 27

BENGAL.

The telegraph of February 23, announced the arrival of the Ship *Joseph Holmes*, Bangs, from Sydney 26th Dec.

The telegraph of February 24, announced the arrival of the Steamer *Penang*, Alexander Melville, from Point de Galle 16th.

Barque *Colonist*, Thomas M Gibson, from Liverpool 16th Nov., Ships *Goldfinder* and *Margaret*.

MADRAS.

Arrival.—February 27, P. and O. S. N. Company's Steam Ship *Candia*, N. Stewart, from Calcutta. 23rd February.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 5.

Anderson, Major W. C., Staff Corps, on duty, from Sudasewghur.
Vachell, Lieut., R. H. Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Green, Ensign, H. M.'s 89th Regt., on sick certificate, from Mooltan.
Aitkinson, Lieut. G. A., Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Rewa Kanta.
Sangster, Lieut. D. J. R., 106th Regt. Lt. I., on leave, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—March 5.

Holloway, Veterinary Surgeon B. H., Regt. M. Lt. Cavalry, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Stevens, Lieut. G. S., 21st Regt. N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

GARRISON ORDERS.
BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 5th March 1863.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Lieut. Colonel Lynch, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, is dissolved.

2. The Committees of which Captain Devetre, 103rd Regt., and Surgeon Trestrail, 18th Regt. N. I., are Presidents, are dissolved.

3. The Weekly Committee of Survey, of which Captain Herne, 103rd Regt., is President, will re-assemble to-morrow, at 11 a.m., at the Musjid Bunder, to inspect and report upon 300 hogsheads of Porter, arrived from Madras, for the use of the Troops of this Presidency.

Surgeon Major Mahaffy, 103rd Regt., will attend the Committee.

The tasters from the 103rd Regt., will also attend, the Deputy Commissary General sending a dumnee for their conveyance at the usual hour.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1863.

No. 113.—Capt. W. Peyton, of H. M.'s 9th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 114.—The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate :—

Capt. Miles, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, for eighteen months.

Lieut. C. W. Hill, of H. M.'s 1st Regt. L. C., for two years *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 115.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp, 25th February 1863.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1863.

No. 116.—Brigadier T. Tapp, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, is appointed a Brigadier of the 1st Class, and to Command the Garrison of Bombay.

Colonel E. L. Russell, of H. M.'s 12th Regt. N.I., is appointed a Brigadier on the Establishment from the date of Brigadier J. Liddell's departure for Europe.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1863.

No. 117.—Capt. R. Baigrie, of the Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, is allowed a furl[illegible] [illegible]y Europe for six months, from the date of depart[illegible] [illegible]ugh to Steamer in May next. [illegible] of the last

No. 118.—The undermention[illegible] [illegible] bationer to the Bombay S[illegible] [illegible] Officer is admitted as Probationer prescribed in par[illegible] [illegible] Corps, subject to the conditions 1861 :— [illegible]graphs 79 and 80 of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of

Lieutenant Edward Newnham Marsh, 18th Regt. N. I., Commanding 4th Company Sappers and Miners.

No. 120.—A third servant, in addition to the two allowed in G. O. No. 664, dated 26th June 1858, will be permitted to accompany a Subaltern Officer proceeding on Foreign Garrison service beyond sea, on the Officer paying the passage money, and provided there be room in the vessel, and no extra expense to the State be thereby incurred.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1863.

No. 121.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut. R. Mecredy, 28th February 1863.

No. 122.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain W. G. Mainwaring, 1st March 1863.

No. 123.—Captain H. F. Hancock, of the Royal Bombay Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

No. 124.—The following promotion and adjustments of Rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Promotion.

23rd Regiment Native Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Ernest Hawkins Shewell (Staff Corps), to be Captain on the Cadre of the Regiment from the 16th December 1862, in succession to Captain F. G. Newnham, retired from the service from the 15th idem.

Adjustments of Rank.
General List.

Lieutenant Thomas Alexander Buchanan (Lieutenant in H. M.'s 109th Regt. of Foot), to rank from 24th August 1862, in room of Lieutenant R. G. H. Johnstone (Staff Corps), late 13th Regiment Native Infantry, resigned.

Lieutenant Charles Mountstuart Erskine (Lieutenant in H. M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers), to rank from 30th October 1862, in room of Lieutenant F. J. T. Ross (Staff Corps), late 16th Regiment N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Charles Fleming Gleig (Lieutenant in H. M.'s 106th Regiment of Foot), to rank from 30th October 1862, in room of Lieutenant E. Bell, 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., retired.

Lieutenant John Becke, to rank from 11th Nov. 1862, in room of Lieutenant G. E. Keith, Cadre 31st Regiment N. I., resigned.

Lieutenant Ellis Charles Jackson, to rank from 1st Dec., in room of Lieutenant T. R. Lee, Cadre 30th Regiment N. I., resigned.

Lieutenant John Isaac Tinling, to rank from 14th Dec. 1862, in room of Lieutenant E. H. Shewell (Staff Corps), late 23rd Regiment N. L. I., promoted.

Promotions.
General List.

Ensign Alexander Richard Taylor McRae, to be Lieutenant from 20th Jan. 1863, in room of Lieutenant G. E. S. Bell (Staff Corps), late 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., resigned.

Ensign Evelyn Gawlor Sturt, to be Lieutenant from 31st Jan. 1863, in room of Lieutenant H. C. Bainbridge (Staff Corps), late 24th Regiment N. I., promoted.

Medical Establishment.

Adjustment of Rank.—Surgeon Robert Gillman Lord, M.D., to take rank from the 18th December 1862, vice Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B. White, retired on the 17th idem.

Promotions.—Senior Assistant Surgeon John Grant Nicolson, M.D., to be Surgeon from 1st January 1863, vice Surgeon J. Reynolds, retired on the 31st December 1862.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Robert Millar, M.D., to be Surgeon from 7th January 1863, vice Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, D. Grierson, deceased, on the 6th idem.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1863.

No. 126.—Capt. W. F. Anderson, of Her Majesty's 11th Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on private affairs, under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 127.—The services of Capt. Herbert H. James, Her Majesty's 19th Bombay N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 128.—Major R. P. Malcolm, of the Royal Bombay Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Deputy Secretary to Government Railway Department, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 20th Feb. 1863.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 92 of 20th instant, all correspondence and returns hitherto furnished to the Departments of the Adjutant General of the Army, and Deputy Adjutant General Her Majesty's British Forces, respectively, will be addressed to the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army, either at Head Quarters, or Poona, as the case may be, under the rules in force for the distribution of business.

It is further notified for information and guidance, that the General Orders, Her Majesty's British Forces, will be discontinued; henceforward one series only of General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (with the exception of those relating to the Royal Artillery which will be issued weekly in separate sheets) will be published for the whole of the Army of this Presidency.

The Office of the Brigade Major Queen's Troops having been abolished, the following arrangements are made for carrying on the duties hitherto devolving on that Department.

The whole of the establishment and records of the Office of the Brigade Major, British Troops, to be handed over to the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army.

The payment of the Chelsea Pensioners residing in Bombay will be performed by the Paymaster of Pensioners at the Presidency as is now done in all other circles of the Pension Pay Department.

The reports of arrival and departure of all Officers of Her Majesty's British Forces visiting the Presidency, will be made to the Brigade Major of Bombay, who will on application grant the necessary certificates as vouchers for pay, &c. &c.

Instructions in detail as to the duties to be undertaken by the Brigade Major of Bombay, in addition to those now performed, will be issued by this Department.

Bombay, 3rd March 1863.

Assistant Surgeon E. P. Burrowes, is attached to the 16th Regt. N. I., from the date of the breaking up of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, and will proceed to join.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 4th March 1863.

Sergeant West, 3rd Dragoon Guards, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

The following transfers in the Subordinate Medical Department are ordered :—

Apprentice J. Reynolds, from 6th Dragoons, to D. Battery 4th Brigade R. Artillery.
Apprentice G. Gregory, from A. Battery 4th Brigade R. H. A. to F. Battery 18th Brigade R. Artillery.
Apprentice T. M. Hill, from 28th Foot, to 4th K. O. Regt.
Apprentice D. Contiolio, from 28th Foot, to 4th K. O. Regt.
Apprentice A. Hallums, from 56th Foot, to 33rd Foot.
Apprentice B. Gordon, from 56th Foot, to 33rd Foot.
Apprentice D. De Souza, from 72nd Highlanders, to 103rd Foot.
Apprentice J. Pinto from 106th Foot, to 103rd Foot.
Apprentice J. Magnard, from 106th Foot, to 103rd Foot.
Apprentice J. Prem, from 4th K.'s O. Regt., to 72nd Higld.
Apprentice W. Prem, from, 4th K.'s O. Regt., to ditto.
Apprentice G. Walker, from 33rd Foot, to E. Battery 14th Brigade R. Artillery.
Apprentice S. Masquerine, from 33rd Foot, to E. Battery 14th Brigade R. Artillery.
Apprentice J. Williams, from 103rd Foot, to E. Battery 3rd Dragoons.
Apprentice G. Holding, from European General Hospital, to 6th Dragoons.
Apprentice J. Snelyks, from European General Hospital, to 56th Foot.
Apprentice W. Barry, from European General Hospital, to 56th Foot.
Apprentice C. Fletcher, from 103rd Foot, to 106th Foot.
Apprentice J. Connors, from 103rd Foot, to 106th Foot.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 92 of the 20th February 1863, Major C. T. Aitchison, Staff Corps, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General at the Head Quarters of the Army, pending the decision of the Secretary of State for India, on a question which has been submitted to him by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Subject to approval and confirmation by superior authority the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain E. L. Robertson, of the 106th Bombay Light Infantry, to be Musketry Instructor of the Regiment, until a qualified Subaltern is available, vice Lieut. C. Caldecott not qualified.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Royal Artillery.—Colonel R. C. Warmald, from date of departure for two years, to proceed to Neilgherries, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Royal Engineers.—2nd Captain W. A. Baker, from 1st to 31st March, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

General List.—Ensign C. J. A. Yates, attached to 3rd Regt. N. I., from 7th March to 6th April, in extension to remain at Mahableshwur on medical certificate.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. C. H. Castobadie, from 16th to 25th March, in extension on private affairs.

4th Brigade R. H. A.—Major T. J. Maclachlan, from 2nd March to 1st April, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Cadre 31st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. S. M. Hay, attached to 24th Regt. N. I., from 28th February to 31st March, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

28th Foot.—Lieut. F. Brodigan, from 1st April to 1st June, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette.*)

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to sanction the deputation of Lieutenant J. Low, of the Central India Horse, to be in attendance on Her Highness the Secunder Begum, K. S. I., on her return to Bhopal from Agra.

With reference to Government General Order No. 754 of the 4th August 1862, notifying the eligibility of Soldiers on the Unattached List under the rank of Serjeant for promotion to that rank after one year's effective service on Staff employ, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to notify that such promotion when made will be purely local and temporary, and that men transferred to the Unattached List, and retained there, under the operation of the General Order above referred to, return to their Regiment, if remanded, with the rank they held at the time of transfer to the Unattached List.

No. 155.—The following Promotions are made from the date specified, under the provisions of Clause 3 of the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant Colonels, from 18th Feb. 1863.

Majors (Major General) A. M. Becher, C. B., S. H. Becher, S. Richards, S. R. Tickell G. Verner, C. F. [illegible] Mundy, J. E. Gastrell, (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) G. [illegible] M. son, H. C. James, (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) J. [illegible] Jack- H. Nicoll, A. Turner (Brevet Colonel) [illegible] K. Spence, R. Renny, M. J. Turnbull, R. C. [illegible] G. P. Whish, G. N. Oakes, (Brevet Colonel) C [illegible] Lawrence, C. B., Davies, J. S. D. Tulloch, E. [illegible] Reid, C. B., S. H. J. Haughton. [illegible] T. Dalton, and J. C.

To be Majors, from 18th Feb. 1863.

Captains H. Ki[illegible] B. H. Baugh, [illegible]g, A. M. Mackenzie, G. B. Malleson, and C. Irv[illegible] [illegible] H. W. H. Coxe, C. H. Byers, C. Murray, [illegible]ne.

No. 156.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain A. G. Forsyth, 7th Feb. 1863.
Captain W. H. S. Earle, 17th Feb. 1863.
Captain G. Delane, 22nd Feb. 1863.
Captain E. D. R. Ross, 22nd Feb. 1863.
Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) C. Cureton, 22nd Feb. 1863.
Captain A. P. S. Moncrieff, 22nd Feb. 1863.
Captain (Bt. Major) G. S. Macbean, 22nd Feb. 1863.
Captain J. I. Willes, 22nd Feb. 1863.

No. 157.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years's service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut. A. W. Cripps, 1st Feb. 1863.

Civil.

(*From the Bombay Government Gazette, March 5.*)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. T. Cole, Acting First Class Deputy Collector at Hydrabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Hydrabad Collectorate.

Lieutenant F. J. T. Ross, Act'ng Second Class Deputy Collector at Hydrabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Hydrabad Collectorate.

Chimtoo Krishna Gorey, Tanadar of Kusrara, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Tanna Zillah.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. S. Parkinson has been confirmed in his appointment of Assistant to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, from the 26th August 1862.

Dr. G. F. Forbes has been appointed, from the 26th December 1862, an Extra Assistant Collector and Magistrate in the Dharwar and North Canara Districts, Extra Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and in that capacity to have charge of the Port of Sudasewghur. He has also been appointed to the charge of the Wood Depot at that place. Dr. Forbes will also retain charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Cotton Gin Factory at Dharwar.

Mr. H. Showell, Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, is allowed an extension of one month of the leave of absence on medical certificate granted to him under date the 2nd ultimo.

Mr. T. M. Major is appointed to act as Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, during Mr. Showell's absence.

Government Notifications.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1834, have sanctioned the closing of all the Civil Courts in the Poona District, except those of the District Judge and his Assistant, for six weeks from the 13th April next.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Examination of Candidates for the Office of Moonsiff will be held at the High Court House, Mazagon, on Thursday, the 2nd April 1863, and all persons who desire to offer themselves for such examination are requested to present their testimonials to the Registrar of the High Court on the 31st March 1863, at 10 a. m.

The District Judges are requested to cause this Notice to be published throughout their respective Districts.

By order of the High Court,
Robert Hill Pinhey, Registrar.
High Court of Judicature, Bombay, 28th Feb. 1863.

Sporting.

GRAND MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Saturday, Third Day, 7th March.

"A Prize," presented by Major Curtis, to be shot by "all comers," in any position, with rifles and ammunition of any make or description, (vide Rule 8). Three (3) shots each at 600 and 800 yards, and four (4) shots at 1,000 yards. Entrance free. The winners of the "Association Cups," "Pender Rifle" and Sweepstakes to give one point at each distance.

"The Enfield Sweepstakes," thirty rupees from the fund, to be shot for by "all comers." Long Enfield rifles will only be admitted with Government ammunition, Hythe position. Three shots each at 900 yards. Entrance rupees 5, except for non-commissioned officers and "marksmen" of whatever grade of H. M.'s regiments, who will pay Rs. 2, and privates (not "marksmen") who will pay one rupee entrance. The winner to receive two-thirds of the donations and entrances, and the second highest score the remainder; the third to save his stakes.

Letters to the Editor.

THE KHANDALLA AFFRAY.

Sir,—I never read of so unfair, and as it seems to me so unjust, treatment of the prisoners in the late riot case at Khandalla. It seems from the evidence, some ghorawallahs were detained by the Police, whether lawfully or not is no question for me to ask; they were prisoners, and as such could only be liberated, by a lawful authority. Several officers see them so detained, and instead of bearing in mind that *they* were soldiers, and that if any one attempted to rescue prisoners from their charge, they would have been justified in, and would not have hesitated to use their arms, if necessary, unjustifiably take upon themselves the office of magistrate, judge, and jury, solely upon the statements of the prisoners, and liberate them. Can anything be more unjustifiable. Would any Englishman dare do this in his own country? It is well known what result would be if he did. By and bye a sepoy is sent to bring back the prisoners, and on his way to obey the commands of his superior he again meets the officers, and then, those men who know that to disobey lawful commands in the army is death, seize the man, prevents him from obeying his orders, and lays hands on, or what seems to me more probable strikes another who went to his assistance. Let me ask, so far who are the aggressors? If, in England, any one interferes with the Police in the execution of their duty the Police are justified in protecting themselves. According to the evidence of the very aggressors the fight, for it is nothing else, commenced on their unlawfully pushing the prisoner who came to the assistance of the first man interfered with. I pass on to prisoner No. 16, who is sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment, for *what*, being present at the disturbance only. The only evidence against him is that "he snatched a stick out of the hands of a gentleman who had pushed him, and broke it in two." Thus showing an amount of forbearance, which stands out in the very strongest contrast to the conduct of the gentlemen who commenced the disturbance. Now what punishment is awarded to the two lieutenants who are accused on all sides of beginning the row, those by whose interference the whole disturbance was created. I cannot help thinking that this is a sad miscarriage of justice, and a miscarriage that must tell against Englishmen, with the Native populations far and wide. That ill-feeling against Englishmen, generally, led to this disturbance is an assertion that no evidence in this case justifies, but on the contrary denies, for we are told by the Magistrate, "The attack was confined to those who were concerned in interfering with the Police; Captain Taylor went into the crowd and was not touched, except by accident; and no attempt was made to ill-treat Captains Scrivener and De Vitre." The offence of interference with the Police is here distinctly charged against Lieutenants Bogle, and Bridges, Captain Weir and Mr. Tate, and in common justice they ought to be punished for the offence; at any rate a report of this case should be sent up to the Commander-in-Chief for his judgment upon the aggressive Lieutenants. A few such cases as this would make the name of English Justice stink in the nostrils of the Natives.—Yours truly,

Fair-Play.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Mercara, on the 23rd February, the wife of Fife Major Frank O'Berne, H. M.'s 25th Regt. M. N. I., of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 26th February, the wife of Mr. C. A. Vint, of a son.

At Mynpoorie, on the 24th February, the wife of Fendall Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

At Bunnoo, on the 20th February, the wife of Captain T. Quin, 6th Punjaub Infantry, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 25th February, the wife of Major Mowbray Thomson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At the European General Hospital, Bombay, on the 24th February, Mr. John Henry Johnson, Timber Converter, in the Government Dockyard, aged 41 years, leaving a wife and young family in England to mourn their bereavement.

At Secunderabad, on the 22nd February, Stanley Augustus, infant son of Lieut. Stanley Bullock, Madras Cavalry, aged 5 weeks.

On the 25th February, at the London Mission House, Coimbatoor, Martha Jane, infant daughter of the Revd. W. E. Morris.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer Jeddo, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th March 1863, at 7 o'clock a.m. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock a.m. Registered Letters will be received until 6 p.m. of the previous day.

Postage :

	Viâ Marseilles.	Viâ Southampton.
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
„ ½ „	„ 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
„ ¾ „	„ 0 14 0	......
„ 1 „	„ 1 0 0	„ 0 8 0
„ 2 „	„ 2 0 0	„ 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer Norna, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th March 1863, at 6 o'clock p.m. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 a.m. on the 14th March.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer Kurrachee, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1863.

To Suez and England			To Galle and China.		
March	13th	28th	March	14th	29th
April	13th	28th	April	14th	29th
May	13th	24th	May	14th	29th
June	9th	24th	June	14th	29th
July	9th	24th	July	14th	29th
August	9th	24th	August	14th	29th
September	9th	28th	September	14th	29th
October	13th	28th	October	14th	29th
November	13th	28th	November	14th	29th
December	13th	28th	December	14th	29th

N. B.—The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the above dates at 10 a.m.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 5th March.

From Hydrabad Deccan to R. H. Halloway, 2nd Madras Cavalry, Adelphi Family Hotel, Surat to Muhomed Curamut, Barkote Moorgi-mhoola near Kawnkhana, Aurungabad to Captain G. A. Arbuthnot, 8th Madras Cavalry, Byculla Club, Madras to Captain Canfield, Madras to Lieutenant Persee, Lucknow to Dewan Shewbux Muhulla, Khetwaree; Surat to Ahmedbhoy and Abdoolryoom, Peshawur to Subala, house of Jemaladeen, Galle to Bayly.

CALENDAR.—MARCH, 1863.

Last Quarter ...... Thursday 12d. 11h. 46.4m. p.m.
New Moon ...... Thursday 19d. 7h. 28.2m. p.m.
First Quarter ...... Friday 27d. 1h. 18.8m. p.m.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even. h. m.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
Fri.	6	Venus sets at 7.31m.	6 17	6 6	11 51	0 7	Date 4th March. Time—8h. 0m. 32s.
Sat.	7	Perpetua, M.	6 16	6 6	0 23	0 39	
Sun.	8	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 16	6 7	0 53	1 10	
Mon.	9	Mars rises at 10.20	6 15	6 7	1 27	1 47	
Tues.	10	Mars sets at 11.28m.	6 14	6 7	2 4	2 22	
Wed.	11	Venus rises at 7.33	6 13	6 7	2 41	3 2	
Thur.	12	Gregory, M. B.	6 12	6 8	3 25	3 49	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 6th.—Peace of Seringapatam, 1792.

Saturday 7th.—Bank of England suspended payment, 1797.—British and Foreign Bible Society established, 1804.

Sunday 8th.—William III. died, 1702.—Battle of Aboukir, 1801.—Bernadotte died, 1844.

Monday 9th.—Rizzio assassinated, 1566.—Nadir Shah entered Delhi, 1739.

Tuesday 10th.—The second Temple of Jerusalem finished under Darius, B.C. 515.

Wednesday 11th.—Napoleon outlawed, 1815.—Steamer *President* last sailed, 1841.

Thursday 12th.—Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682.—End of Nepaul war, 1816.

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall, on TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to take into consideration—

A Bill to provide for the management of the Bombay Water Works.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk of the Peace
Bombay, Town Hall, 4th March 1863.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Civis.—The allegations which you make are libellous, if not true: and if true, they should in the first instance be submitted to the University authorities, with a reference to the means of proving them. Should the authorities, after that, decline to take the matter up, it would become a proper subject for discussion in our columns. It is not a proper subject at present, and therefore we now decline to entertain it.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

Aden	Feb 21	Kurrachee	Feb 27
Agra	Feb 28	Lahore	Feb 18
Allahabad	Feb 4	London	Feb 3
Australia	Jan 23	Mauritius	Jan 6
Alexandria	Jan 20	Madras	Feb 28
Bangalore	Feb 27	Malta	Jan 12
Cochin	Feb 8	Meerut	Feb 24
Calcutta	Feb 26	Oudh	Feb 27
Cape	Dec 13	Punjaub	Feb 3
Ceylon	Feb 17	Penang	Jan 13
Delhi	Feb 27	Rangoon	Jan 8
France	Jan 18	Suez	Feb 12
Hongkong	Jan 27	Singapore	Jan 29

THE
Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863.

Though we have blamed Manchester for the reckless manner in which it too often indulges in futile and irrevelant charges against the Secretary of State for India and his Council, we by no means deny that it has grievances against Government, and it has every right to expect the aid of the press in having such grievances, when fairly stated, thoroughly exposed and redressed.

One of the most extreme of the speakers at the late meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hugh Mason, published in the home papers a few days before the meeting, a letter in answer to Sir Charles Wood's statement at Halifax regarding the long promised pier at Sedashewgur and the relations of Government with the Manchester Cotton Company as to what it had undertaken to perform for it,—and though we must bear in mind, Mr. Mason's letter is to a great extent an *ex parte* statement, we know enough of the subject independently to justify us in saying that the conduct of Government in this matter both in India and England has been careless and dilatory to a degree thoroughly deserving the censure it has received.

Sir Charles Wood in his defence addressed to his constituents at Halifax took occasion to dilate on the great things being done at Sedashewgur, stating he had in his pocket "a letter from a gentleman" who, we are told, "has just passed from Sedashewgur to Dharwar, informing him that in spite of fever which has prostrated many and deterred more, upwards of 7,000 people are employed on the roads, and that *there will be one* if not two good roads before a cartload of cotton is ready to come down." This looks all very well no doubt, but Mr. Mason in answer says, roads which were to be open by the end of 1861, according to the promise of the home Government were still unopened in April last; and where a road over the Kygah Ghat was promised by the same period, only a jungle bye road was open six months afterwards, which Mr. Mason characterises, on the authority of the Company's Agent, as a road utterly unfit for cotton carts to traverse. But this is not all. The Cotton Company, having previously come to an arrangement with the Indian Government, wrote to Sir Charles Wood on the 3rd April 1861, to ascertain when the pier so long promised would be constructed, and whether there was a prospect of its being ready, for the shipment of the cotton crop of 1862; as cotton presses, machinery, and an iron presshouse were to be despatched to the port of Sedashewgur in the course of a few weeks, and it was necessary that all preparation should be urged forward with the utmost despatch. On the 12th of the same month, Sir Charles Wood replied that the Madras Government, in a letter dated 16th May last (1860), had intimated its intention to construct a landing and shipping pier at Sedashewgur during the present year, to be ready in time for the road down the Kygah Ghat leading direct to the harbour. The Madras Government it appears changed its mind, thought a pier would not be the best thing, that a wharf would be much better, and according to Sir Charles Wood's statement, the *wharf was made.* Mr. Mason, however, tells a different story. The Cotton Company, in full reliance on the statements of the Indian Secretary, freighted a ship, and dispatched the machinery prepared for commencing operations with their new undertaking. When the first ship arrived and had been unloaded before June last, there was neither pier nor wharf, and we are told on the authority of the Company's Manager that up to the present hour, neither has been constructed. Sir Charles Wood says the Company were too pricipitate. But if his language was accurate, in the first place, they could not be too prompt in their movements, and if he had doubts of the accuracy of the information he gave them, he was culpable in giving it.

He makes something approaching to a boast of the aid afforded by Government on the arrival of the Company's stores, stating, that but for that aid, they could not have landed them. But in answer to this, Mr. Mason says the Government stores the Company were permitted to use, were at the time lying utterly useless, (a common occurrence as we all know with Government stores) that some were returned, and the rest paid for, that with the exception of *one rope* procured from Government stores, every requisite that could be foreseen had been provided by the Company, while their stores had to be landed at a barren rock "on the opposite side of the bay, half a mile from the spot where the pier ought to have been constructed."

In truth the whole of the proceedings in reference to the proposed pier at Sedashewgur, have been of the most dilatory character, disgraceful to all the Governments both at Home and in India that have had to do with it; and afford a striking example of what has been the bane to everything in the shape of progress with

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all projects of public improvement—*eternal writing and reporting about things*, till all concerned get sick of the business, and then it is left undone. More than seven years ago, on representations made by Messrs. Brice and Co. and others interested in the cotton trade in the South Mahratta Country, as to the absolute necessity of having something like a decent port and landing place to meet the requirements of a commerce that was being so rapidly developed in that quarter; both the Madras and Bombay Governments took up the subject, with apparent zeal. Captain A. D. Taylor, of the Indian Navy, a most competent person was sent down to Sedashewgur to survey and report as to its capabilities. Lord Harris came round from Madras to inspect. A glowing report was made, reporting most favorably of such a scheme. The Report was endorsed by the Madras and Bombay Governments, and at the end of 1856, we believe, forwarded to the Court of Directors for approval and confirmation, on receipt of which, the project, it was understood, was to be carried out forthwith.

The crisis of 1857-8 came, when of course the energies of all the Governments were absorbed with the one engrossing object of preserving the State.

Still it was supposed something was being done, and it was talked of as a work in progress. The Court of Directors had passed away, but order had been restored, and it was not supposed the Local Governments would lose sight of the scheme, which they were presumed to be anxious in having carried out. Nearly three years ago, when Manchester became somewhat inquisitive as to what was doing in India for the developement of the cotton trade, the projected pier at Sedashewgur was mentioned. No one there had heard of such a thing, they wanted to get information about it.

A Gentleman present at one of these Manchester meetings affording information at the request of Government, knew well of the proceedings in India about the scheme but could not tell what was then being done. At an interview with the Secretary of State for India, he inquired what was the state of affairs about the Sedashewgur Pier, as the people in Manchester were eager for information on the subject. Sir Charles Wood seemed surprised at the inquiry, he had never heard of the scheme.

The Secretary of State called for an old official who had been in the India House under the regime of the Court of Directors, whose duty it was to know about the report if it had been received, and to say what had been done. But he was in the same state of helpless ignorance as his chief, and denied that any reports or papers on the subject had been received from India.

A half-informed person would have been staggered after such a confident denial. But the Inquirer in the present case was not to be baulked. He told the Secretary of State he had seen these papers in India, and was confident they had been sent home.

Sir Charles Wood turned to the Official referred to, gave peremptory order for an immediate search, saying the papers must be found, and that forthwith. Shortly afterwards the clerk in question returned to the Secretary of State, looking rather foolish, having all the papers connected with the question in his hand, which after nearly four years quiet repose, were disinterred from their hiding place in the exact state in which they had been originally transmitted from India! In the days of the Court of Directors such delays were not uncommon, we trust they have now passed away never to return!

Sir Charles Wood is not responsible for the bungling that has characterised all the proceedings in connexion with this Sedashewghur pier scheme, from first to last, but he ought frankly to have explained in England the real state of the case when he knew it, and saved himself from much unnecessary odium. In his anxiety to screen the local Government most blameable in the matter, he has exposed himself, and been led into a statement on the subject he must have afterwards regretted.

The hopeless dilatoriness of the Madras Government has been punished by taking North Canara out of its hands. The Bombay Government is now on its trial in this matter. There is not usually half heartedness with our present Governor in any work he undertakes to perform, and we trust the result of his present visit to Sedashewgur, will have the effect of infusing something of his own energy into all the officials concerned in the work, so that when Sir Charles Wood is next questioned on a subject he must be heartily sick of, he may be able to reply on the authority of His Excellency that the Sedashewgur pier is no longer a work in progress but a work accomplished.

The *Delhi Gazette* makes the following observations regarding communication between Agra and Bombay:—

> "Government seem to have some mysterious object in view in keeping Agra isolated as regards means of communication with the Western Presidency. Its relative position and the physical geography of the country between Agra and Bombay we should suppose, would equally have pointed the advisability of connecting the two places. Yet it is not generally known—at least we cannot believe that it is generally known,—there is communication now between Agra and Bombay with the exception of one comparatively short break, which break might be removed at a trifling expense, and with a certainty of a large profit. That break is between Indore and the head of the railway, Nassick we believe. If there was a bullock train between these two places, and the distance is not great, nor are there any difficulties political or physical or any other in the way of establishing a bullock train there, we should have rapid, and direct communication between Bombay and Agra. Now considering how desirable it is at any time to give facilities to commercial enterprise, and especially so, when we are trying to introduce railways all over the country with the very object of stimulating and facilitating commercial energy, it is strange so obvious a method of preparing the way for the rail, of giving commerce a channel, and awakening some of that activity to which we look to support our railways and make them profitable investments, and beneficial to the revenue,—it is strange so obvious a method of accomplishing this, as the establishment of communication between Bombay and Agra, has not been taken advantage of. It is quite certain that if there were communication between the North-West Provinces and the Western Presidency, an enormous quantity of cotton that now finds it devious way to the sea coast, by many routes, would pass down easily, rapidly, and safely by this channel."

As to the importance of uninterrupted communication between Agra and Bombay, we might even say between Delhi and Bombay, there can be no question. The break in the communication between Agra and Bombay, which our contemporary describes as being "between Indore and the head of the railway, Nassick we believe," is now in process of being bridged over in the very way he suggests—by the establishment of a bullock train from Indore (not to Nassick, but) to the Munmar station. It is not, however, Government, but the Railway Company—the party most interested in an uninterrupted communication, the party, therefore, that ought to provide it,—that has stepped into the gap. An agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Mr. Keiley, a man by knowledge, energy and business habits well qualified for the undertaking, has been despatched to Indore to establish such a communication by bullock train between Indore and the railway. The Company is looking after its own interests in establishing this communication; as it is quite certain that it would lose the carriage of the Malwa opium, as well as of the cotton from the North-West, if it did not do so. There is competition now in that quarter. Already the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company is conveying opium from Central India by carts, railway and sea to Bombay. The G. I. P. Railway Company must work sharp to secure to itself the carrying traffic of Central India. The Company has done well in establishing this communication between Indore and the railway. It would do still better, however, if after accomplishing this object, it would send the same, or an equally active and efficient, agent on to Delhi, to establish such a communication between that district of country and the railway. Already long lines of camels, laden with cotton, make their slow and difficult way from that district to Indore. Any kind of communication, that would enable traffic to flow along at the rate of six knots an hour, would do wonders in the way of developing the trade of that district and of bringing it to Bombay as its natural outlet. The G. I. P. Railway Company may depend upon it that unless it moves quickly in the direction which we have now indicated, it will have competition to contend with, even if it does not lose the traffic altogether. We believe the statement of our Delhi contemporary that "an enormous quantity of cotton would pass down by this route" if regular through communication were established.

We would just inform our contemporary at Delhi that his geography is a little out as regards Nassick. If by "head of the railway," he means the terminus, Nassick is not only not a terminus, it is not a station: it is not even on the railway, but five miles distant from it, and the nearest station to it is Deolalee. It is, we believe, the Munmar station that has been fixed on as the place where the bullock train from Indore will meet the railway. We are glad that, by the establishment of this train, the one from Agra to Indore will be rendered far more useful, and the numberless advantages of through communication between Agra and Bombay be secured.

Our Neilgherry contemporary, the *Excelsior*, takes us to task for our recent remonstrance against the extravagant statements put forth from time to time by interested parties as to the enormous profits said to be realised by coffee planting on the Neilgherry Hills and elsewhere. Our contemporary "fancies he knows all who have within the last twenty years speculated in this way on the Neilgherries, and is sure that only *one* can be pointed out who has any reason to complain." Our acquaintance with Neilgherry speculators does not go back so far as twenty years; and yet we know of more than one who has reason to complain. We do not intend, however, to speak for other people. We might refer our contemporary for information regarding the incalculable profits from Neilgherry speculations to the following amongst others, Professor Owen, Colonel Pope, of the Bombay Army, and Major Hunter, of the Madras Army; they are of age, and can speak for themselves: if not of age before they engaged in Neilgherry speculations, they have certainly become so since. We could, moreover, introduce our contemporary to owners of estates who have been known to say that their estates were so bad for want of water that they were positively afraid to go and look at them. We suppose they were afraid that, while looking at their estates, they would have in their mind's eye the profits that were to be realized from them. Ever since the days of Solomon at least, sellers and buyers have been wont to speak in very different terms regarding the same thing. And it is a way that the owners of inferior coffee plantations have to praise them and say that they have been offered large sums for them. Of course they never say this with the view of getting the large sums! The owner of a really good plantation will *not* sell. What our contemporary states regarding the success of three plantations which he specifies, we do not for a moment question; and so far as the wish is father to the thought that the same might be predicated of all, we quite agree with him.

The Hon'ble George F. Edmonstone has obtained permission from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to resign from the 1st instant the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and the Governor General has directed as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Mr. Edmonstone, that all the Honors and Distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces shall be continued to him until the period of his embarkation for Europe.

Mr. Henry Byng Harington, Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, has been appointed to the post of Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

His Highness Maharajah Scindia, K.S.I., having received permission to visit Bombay on the conclusion of the present ceremonies, in the North-Western Provinces, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to sanction the deputation of Lieutenant A. G. Mayne, Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, to be in attendance on the Maharajah.

Brigadier T. Tapp, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, has been appointed a Brigadier of the First Class, and to command the Garrison of Bombay, in succession to Brigadier Liddell, proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

Colonel E. L. Russell, of the 12th Regiment N. I., now stationed at Surat, is appointed a Brigadier on the Establishment from the date of Brigadier Liddell's departure for Europe.

Major R. P. Malcolm, of the Royal Bombay Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Deputy Secretary to Government Railway Department, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

The office of the Brigade Major Queen's Troops, having been abolished, the whole of the establishment and records of the office will be handed over to the department of the Adjutant General of the Army.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

Madras, *4th March*, 5-20 p.m.

Steamer *Queen of the South* sailed for London.

Galle, *5th March*, 9-50 a.m.

H. M.'s steamer *Sydney* from Bombay anchored.

Galle, *5th March*, 3 p.m.

Steamer *Nubia* anchored from Suez.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO FEB. 17.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

London, *17th February*, 1863.

News from America to sixth February.
Confederate gun-boats defeated. Federal fleet off Charlestown; raising blockade resumed.
No military events.
Prussia joins Russia against Poland.
Cotton firmer. Same prices.

COMMERCIAL NEWS TO FEBRUARY 17.

(*By Electric Telegraph via Galle.*)

Consols, 92¾.
Fives, 105½.
Specie, three hundred and ninety thousand.
Bank Discount, not quoted.
Indigo, closed flatly 1,700.
Sugar, firm.
Rice, middling, three pence lower.
Saltpetre, advanced six pence. Bombay cheap.
Linseed, firm.
Rape, firm, sixty.
Silk, Bengal, held above value.
Corahs, no transaction.
Jute, declined twenty shillings.
Hides, transactions limited.
Lac Dye, moderate demand.
Shell Lac, fine dear, common cheaper.
Safflower, fine declined five shillings.
Cutch, no quotation.
Coffee, firm.
Pepper, firm.
Cocoanut Oil, three pence lower.
Coir Yarn, maintained.
Tallow, declined three pence.
Wheat, dull.
Cotton, quotations unaltered, tendency downwards.
Yarn, steady.
Shirtings, inactive.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Hongkong, *18th February*, 1863.
Kedgeree, *5th March*, 1-20 p.m.

Per steamer *Reiver*.—Opium at Hongkong, small sales. Present quotations are:—
Patna, $645.
Benares, $625.
Malwa, $685.
Exchange on London Bank Bills, four shillings and pence half-penny.
First Class Private Paper, four shillings nine pence.
On India, two hundred and twenty-seven Rupees.
Rice, common Bengal cargo, two dollars, and forty cents. Better quality, two dollars and sixty cents.
Shanghai advices to the eleventh February:—
Opium quotations then were—
Patna, 530 taels.
Malwa, 545 taels.
Exchange on London Bank, six shillings and two pence three farthings.
First Class Private Paper, six shillings three pence farthing.
On India, three hundred and one Rupees.

MADRAS.

Madras, *5th March*, 1863.

Securities, Five and a half, thirteen and three quarters to fourteen premium.
Fives, seven premium.
Fours, two discount.
Document Bills, two shillings one and quarter penny.
Freight, dead weight, thirty shillings.
Cotton, eight shillings.
Interest on loans, seven per cent.
Money market, money in more demand.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees seven fourteen annas.
Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, rupees seven per bundle.

We regret to announce the death on the 24th instant, of Dr. Colin Paterson, Acting Inspector General of Hospitals at Kamptee. The intelligence was received at the Presidency by telegram on Thursday.—*Madras Times, Feb. 28.*

Another smash amongst the charitable military institutions of the Company's government and armies is close at hand; and the instructions for its accomplishment are actually amongst us. An order has come out from the Secretary of State for India, directing that immediate measures shall be taken for terminating the existence of the Military and Orphan Funds of the Bengal Army; and, of course, those of Madras, and Bombay go simultaneously. The Government takes over the liabilities of the funds, as regards pensions and other benefits and advantages heretofore guaranteed to, and enjoyed by, the subscribers and their widows and orphans; and it also takes over all property, money, and assets, belonging to the institutions, which in some cases are not small. The property of the Bengal Orphan Fund in and near Calcutta is moderately estimated as being worth ten lakhs of rupees, and that portion of it which is rented out at Kidderpore, with the Orphan Press, brings in a clear profit revenue of between five and six thousand rupees a month, all of which, together with the income derived from the subscribers to the fund, will lapse to the government. The directors of the two funds have been requested to prepare and send in to government a plan for the change and transfer in question, which will be finally carried out by the Finance Minister. This measure has been fore-shadowed for a considerable time, as, for the last year, military Chaplains have not been allowed to subscribe to these funds, and latterly young officers coming out in the service have not been, as before, compelled to do so. We doubt the strict legality of the action adopted by the government in this instance; but, so long as it meets the claims of present subscribers and incumbents to the annihilated funds, we suppose that nothing will, or need, be said in opposition to its decree.—*Englishman, Feb. 25.*

We are glad to hear that Sir Charles Trevelyan's measures of economy and reductions of public expenditure are now being gradually carried out. The days of the Military Finance Department are now numbered. Instructions have been issued to the Head of that Department to close the accounts of his Office before the 30th of April next, by which time it will cease to exist. Thus Government has at last decided to do away with that most expensive and useless establishment, by which a saving of about Rs. 1,80,000 per annum will be effected. The business hitherto done in that Department will be made over to the Office of the Controller, who shall be empowered in future to communicate directly with the Military Secretary to the Government of India.—*Hurkaru, Feb. 25.*

With reference to a return of the number of packages passed through the Custom House during the last year, called for by the Financial Member of the Council from the Collector of Sea Customs, there was a little difference in our calculations, when we said the other day that the total number amounts to about 90 lakhs. From a closer examination of the statistics, we are enabled to state that the total number of packages imported during the year 1861, comes up to the approximate amount of 91 lakhs; but then, there are certain articles, each of which cannot reasonably be reckoned as a separate package. For instance, if 1,000 cocoanuts be imported from Ceylon, each of these nuts cannot properly be reckoned as a distinct and separate package. Making, therefore, an ample allowance on that head, we deduct one-third from the total number of 91 lakhs, then the balance will amount nearly to 61 lakhs of packages. Now if a small duty of one anna be imposed on every package, as rumour says, Sir Charles Trevelyan contemplates doing, it would yield a revenue of 4 lakhs of Rupees per annum or thereabouts, exclusive of that arising from the number of packages exported, which again may be estimated at about three times as much, so that the total revenue from this new imposition would amount to nearly 16 lakhs, to which, if the duty on the bonded packages be added, it will come up to 18 lakhs of Rupees per annum.—*Id.*

Our Cabul letter published to-day gives us a little more information regarding affairs on the Affghanistan frontier. As we remarked the other day, there is no longer any doubt about a Persian force having approached Herat. The advance of this force was stopped by the Shah's orders on the representation of the British Minister at Teheran. The force has reached "Kariz," a place on the high road from Mesned to Herat about eight marches from the latter place. This move was made under the pretence of watching the Affghan force under Shureef and Ruffeek Khan, who had moved on Ghorian, which is about fifty miles from Herat, with the alleged object of collecting supplies, but more probably with the real purpose of watching the Persians, and preventing their progress should they attempt to approach nearer Herat.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb. 28.*

LOCAL.

Yesterday was a close holiday in Bombay, all the public Offices, Banks, &c. &c., being closed. The Hooli festival scarcely deserves so much honor from Englishmen. A holiday on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' marriage would do us more credit, and generally amongst Englishmen, at least, would be regarded as more appropriate.

The Governor's Return to Bombay.—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, arrived in harbour yesterday morning on board the *Coromandel*, together with, Lady Frere; Mr. Arthur; Captain Leach; Captain Leith; Captain Playfair; Major Clerk; Major Kennedy; Major Anderson; Dr. Stedman; and Mr. Hart, when the usual salute was fired. His Excellency and all connected with him seems to have been singularly unfortunate during his trip; not only was the *Berenice*, run aground, but the *Gullanaire*, steamer in charge of Lieut. Searle, after conveying the Governor to the *Coromandel*, fouled the *Berenice* and carried away her masts and funnel. The *Coromandel* arrived at Bombay on Wednesday night, but it was deemed prudent to anchor at the outer light-ship until morning, his Excellency probably wishing to avoid another risk of disaster.

The health of the town has been gradually declining, owing perhaps to the approach of the hot season. There has been a slight increase in the number of casualties during the past week. Fever and small-pox are the prevailing epidemics; cholera prevails, but to a slight extent. Measles has also made its appearance. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

Europeans.		Parsees.	
Fever	1	Fever	7
Cholera	0	Cholera	1
Other diseases	8	Other diseases	13
Indo-Europeans.		**Jews.**	
Cholera	0	Fever	0
Fever	1	Other diseases	0
Other diseases	2	**Native-Christians.**	
Hindoos.		Fever	5
Fever	86	Small-pox	1
Cholera	13	Other diseases	8
Other diseases	83	**Negro-Africans.**	
Mussulmans.			
Fever	44	Fever	0
Cholera	2	Other diseases	4
Other diseases	27		

Summary of Chief Diseases.

	Last Week.	Aver. of past 10 years.
Small-pox	24	39
Cholera	17	29
Measles	6	16
Fever	146	146
Nervous system	15	12
Respiratory system	24	24
Alimentary system	36	37
Cachexy	21	13
Accidents	6	3
Other diseases	11	7
Total	[illegible]	326

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 5th March 1863.

Broach.—Fine and calm.
Bulsar.—Fine S.W. light.
Cannanore.—Fair.
Galle.—Calm and fine day. Ther. 80.
Goa.—Cool wind; steady from west.
Kolapore.—Fair wind easterly.
Kurrachee.—Fair wind, S.W. cool.
Madras.—Fine wind, south-easterly.
Paumben.—Calm and cloudy. Ther. 84.
Surat.—Morning and evening cool, hot day.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Education Society took place in the Girls' School, Byculla, yesterday evening at 5 p.m. His Lordship the Bishop presiding, and many friends of the institution being present. After the report for the past year had been read by the Secretary, the children sang the Anthem "Happy is the man." Proverbs iii., 15. Subsequently undergoing an examination in religious and secular knowledge, which was followed by a song in parts "Come away." On the conclusion of the general business of the evening, another song in parts was sung "The Army and the Navy," followed by a distribution of prizes. The proceedings of the evening terminating on the children singing the National Anthem. It was highly gratifying to witness the clean, healthy, and cheerful appearance of both the boys and the girls, and their excellent singing, which by the bye was loudly clapped by the non-singing classes of the children, reflects great credit on those to whom this branch of their education is due. The readiness too of their answers to questions by the Lord Bishop on biblical and historical knowledge, was very pleasing, evincing the care and attention bestowed on their training. The arrangements for the accommodation of visitors deserve a passing encomium as exceeding any thing hitherto attempted and the textrial hangings on the walls of the school-room were a novelty. Altogether the proceedings of the meeting were satisfactory, and the only cause for regret was an allusion in the report to the great lack of public support accorded to this noble institution whose benefits, as extending to generations yet unborn, it is impossible to calculate, and cannot be conferred without the fullest and the most generous assistance of a charitable public, to whose kind attention we commend these schools.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors' Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Vurjeevundass Cursondass, a broker; date of petition filed, 18th February 1863.

Vujadhur Bharmul Josey, a labourer; Cazee Mahomed Sallay bin Cazee Amroodin Purkar, none; date of petitions filed, 20th February 1863.

Yencoo Bhowanjee, a tailor; Jawdowjee Munjee, a carpenter; Jungoo Emam, a contractor; date of petitions filed, 21st February 1863.

Vussonjee Purshotum, unemployed; Rajinna Crustnajee, lately a chunam seller, at present a muccadum in the service of Purshotum Khetsey; Nursey Hurry, a horsekeeper; date of petitions filed, 23rd Feb. 1863.

Govind Babajee, a gardner; Raghoonath Luxumonsett, a goldsmith; Jeeveebaee woman, Annundee woman, Vella woman, and Rahimtoolla Jan Mahomed, the first three are courtezans; date of petitions filed, 24th February 1863.

Javerchund Currumchund, a general merchant; Nurseo Dhurmajee, a retailer of liquor; Khundoojee Dwarkojee, a native drummer; date of petitions filed, 26th February 1863.

Joseph Cannolly, a clerk in the Prothonotary's office; date of petition filed, 28th February 1863.

Thacoordass Luckhmidass, a metta; in the service of Thucker Moorarjee Bhimjee; Ludha Premjee, a broker; Noordin vullud Soolamon Bullee, and Mohideen vullud Soolamon Bullee, syrangs; Ardasir Jechangirjee, unemyloyed; Veerjee Purshotum, a general merchant; Dadajee Heerajee, a carpenter; Dewraz Mowjee, a dealer in dry fish; Sumbhoo Bhanjee, a liquor seller; Hurry Wittoo Savut and Pandoo Wittoo Savut, horsekeepers; date of petitions filed, 2nd March 1863.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Vussonjee Purshotum, Khutri Jadowjee Munjee Junjoo Emam Beg, Ludha Premjee,—3rd Monday in March instant, at 11 o'clock.

Hurry Withoo Savut and Pandoo Witthoo Savut, Jeeveebaee woman, Anundee woman, Vellee woman, and Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed, Noordin vullud Soolamun Bullee, and Mohideen vullud Soolamun Bullee, Vujadhur Bharmull Josey, Ardaseer Jehangeerjee, Vurjivundass Cursondass, Javerchund Currumchund, Rajinna Crustnajee, Nursey Hurry, Veerjee Purshotum, Dewraz Mowjee, Govind Babajee, Nanjee Goverdhun, Tatia Suttoojee, Sumbhoo Muccajee, Essoo, Ranoo, and Thuckoo, women,—1st Monday in April next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

Dividends payable in the undermentioned Insolvents' Estates.

Hurrichund Ramcrustna,—3rd Monday in March instant, of 15 per cent., 1st insolvency.

Hurrichund Ramcrustna,—3rd Monday in March instant, of 12 per cent., 2nd insolvency.

Hurrichund Wisswanathjee,—3rd Monday in March instant, of 10 per cent.

Bhasker Jugonnathjee,—3rd Monday in March instant, of 9 per cent.

Framjee Dadabhoy and Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy,—3rd Monday in March instant, of 10 per cent.

William Henry Wakeman,—3rd Monday in March instant, of 5 per cent.

Thomas Knight,—3rd Monday in March instant, of 5 per cent.

J. W. Orr, Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of March 1863.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

The following cases fixed for final disposal on Friday, and Saturday, the 6th, and 7th instant, are postponed to Monday, the 9th instant.

195 Hema Khima *vs.* James Wilkinson.
204 Davidass Hurgovindass *vs.* Goculdass Pragjee.
205 Jeevun Moorarjee *vs.* Tricumdass Moorarjee.

The following cases fixed for Settlement of Issues on Friday, and Saturday, the 6th, and 7th instant, are postponed to Friday, the 13th instant.

145 Cursetjee Rustomjee and others *vs.* Torin Thatcher.
164 Dewjee Dharsey and others *vs.* Nagsee Lalljee and others.
176 Babajee Cassinath and another *vs.* Suruffally Furjulabhoy.
182 Pestonjee Byramjee Cola *vs.* Mohundass Purmanundass.
183 Caetana Luiza de Ga *vs.* Antonio George de Ga.
184 Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff *vs.* Gursamull Tarrachund.
185 The same *vs.* Tarrachund Ramchund.
186 The same *vs.* Poorunmull Chimonram.
187 The same *vs.* Hookumchund Sevontroy.
188 The same *vs.* Kesrising Mohunlall.
189 The same *vs.* Kesrising Dongersidass.
190 The same *vs.* Jovarimull Ramjeedass.
191 The same *vs.* Jagonath Jeytroop.
192 The same *vs.* Goolabroy Rampursad.
194 Ahmed Hajee Abdoolla *vs.* Hajee Essack.
197 Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff *vs.* Kirparam Hununtram.
198 The same *vs.* Doolubram Sewdutroy.
199 The same *vs.* Bupusurnath.
200 The same *vs.* Ramkisson Sewnarayen.
201 The same *vs.* Jainarayen Dhunraz.

S. Compton, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 5th March 1863.

BENGAL.

We understand that the Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department have through one of their number representing the body at large, submitted to government a respectful memorial, praying for a revision of the order of the Secretary of State for India, which we published and commented upon last month; and which deprives any commissions they may hereafter receive for long or distinguished service of all substantial advantages, and decrees that, for the future, they shall be honorary, and virtually valueless. This gallant and useful body of old soldiers are peculiarly fortunate as regards the military support which they will probably receive—in Council from Sir Robert Napier, one of the kindest and most considerate officers that ever reflected back the honour which the British uniform confers, and from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who is keenly alive to the claims of long and gallant service, and who, we are certain, will not neglect the interests of the highly deserving body of veterans whom the order in question will injure.—*Englishman, Feb. 25.*

Yesterday morning, in Fort William, there was an Invaliding Committee at the main guard, before which appeared some soldiers whose destiny was to be settled by the medical officers according to the orders of the government relating to these matters. The case of one man was as follows:—He was a trooper in the Bengal Horse Artillery at the siege of Delhi, and when engaged in action against the enemy with his troop, on the 16th of August 1857, he fell down paralysed from the beat of the sun, and was taken to the hospital. He soon partially recovered from the paralysis, rejoined his troop like a good soldier, and continued with it during the campaign till March 1858, when he was further disabled by a gun passing over his right thigh. His character, as given in the military rolls laid before the Invaliding Committee, was entered as "very good," and he had two good-conduct rings on his right arm. He was still suffering slightly from the paralysis, but only to such a degree that several, if not all, the Surgeons on the Committee believed that a change to his native climate, that of England, would restore him to health and make him again what he had been as long as he could be—a useful and efficient soldier. The Committee had, however, no option or power in the matter; and he was returned as unfit for further service, to be sent to England and dismissed to earn his bread how he best can should he ever recover from the disease which he contracted in England's service and when doing his duty in battle during one of the most glorious episodes of her history. This plain, matter-of-fact statement requires no comment from us. It speaks for itself, and we hope that it may attract the attention of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who has always, whatever his other shortcomings, been the friend of the good soldier.—*Id.*

The Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General met this morning, Sir Robert Napier presiding, and at once proceeded to the business of the day.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable the government to divest itself of the management of religious endowments.

Also, applied to the Hon'ble the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, and, on the suspension of the Rules, to move that the Report be taken into consideration. The Report having been considered, the Bill was passed.

Mr. Harington presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for taking land for works of public utility to be constructed by private persons or companies, and for regulating the construction and use of works on land so taken, and, under the suspension of the Rules, moved that the Report be taken into consideration. The Report having been considered, the Bill was slightly amended and passed.

Also, moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the partition of estates paying revenue to government be taken into consideration. The Bill, after consideration, was passed with the amendments recommended by the Select Committee.

Also, that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act X. of 1859, (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, so far as it relates to the territories under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, be taken into consideration. The Report was then considered and the Bill passed.

On the motion of the same Hon'ble member the Reports of the Select Committees on the following Bills were taken into consideration:—

1. Bill to constitute Recorders' Courts for the town of Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, and to establish Small Cause Courts.

2. Bill to amend Act XXI. of 1856, (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree revenue of Fort William in Bengal) and Act XXIII. of 1860, to amend the said Act XXI. of 1856.

3. Bill to amend Act I. of 1859, for the amendment of the law relating to merchant seamen.

Mr. Maine moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorise the extension of the term of office of the Municipal Commissioners in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, be taken into consideration. The Report was considered and the Bill passed.

Mr. Ellis, in moving that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the registration of assurances be taken into consideration, and the Bill re-published, briefly described the details of the Bill, pointing out the obligations the Council were under to Mr. Forbes, who had first introduced it, and stating that the delay which had taken place in bringing it forward had been productive of good rather than harm, inasmuch as it had drawn forth the opinions of the local governments and others interested. The Act would come into operation on May 1st, 1864.

Mr. Harington introduced the Bill to provide for the speedy adjudication of claims to waste lands. He would not dwell further on the objects of the Bill, but would simply state the amendments which had been made in accordance with the suggestion of some of his Hon'ble colleagues. In the first place the time necessary for advertisement of sale had been extended from thirty days to three months on the suggestion of Rajahs Dinkur Rao and Deo Narain Singh. For the same reason power had been given in Section 5 to the Collector to permit more than one person to notify objection at the same time. The term of three years had also been substituted for one as a limit in which to claim compensation. In Section 7 it was also proposed to use the word "persons" instead of "judges," in order, if possible, to secure the presence of non-official persons on the Courts appointed to decide claims. Section 10 also provided that in suits of claim, &c., instituted by order of government, government should apppear as plaintiff. Such were the main alterations in the Bill, and as it was urgently needed he would move the suspension of the Standing Orders in order that the Report might be considered and the Bill passed.

Mr. Cowie would not oppose the Bill, but he thought it would have been better had it been more generally published.

Mr. Harington explained, and

Sir Robert Napier fully concurred in the remarks made by Mr. Cowie. Involving, however, as the Bill did, important interests time had been a great object, and the necessity for speedy action had prevented the otherwise desirable publication. The Hon'ble President further advocated the extension from thirty days to three months, and added that it would not only be the duty of the executive government to give due notice of sale in order that all claims might be brought forward in season, but to intimate that such was its duty.

Sir Charles Trevelyan suggested that in order to avoid the raising of such claims it would be an excellent plan that all land supposed to belong to government and considered desirable for sale should be surveyed in order that a good stock of waste lands for sale might always be in the market. He considered that this would be an effectual security against the raising of private claims when the land was as the survey of the land would be a matter of local notoriety. He added that the practice had generally obtained in Ceylon, and had had, he believed, a most beneficial effect.

The Lieutenant Governor was understood to explain the mode of survey generally adopted in Bengal, and to say that all the waste lands could not be surveyed as Sir Charles had wished.

Sir Charles Trevelyan had not suggested that all the waste lands should be surveyed, but merely those considered desirable for sale. He would suggest that the local governments should look out for such lands and cause them to be surveyed and the boundaries marked as soon as possible, in order that disputes after sale might be avoided. He had been struck by the existence of a similar practice in Ceylon. It was certainly not the law there, but the practice had arisen out of the law—a practice to all intents and purposes better than the law itself. He merely made the suggestion as a practical one—one to which, he thought, the principle of the present Bill was conducive, and one which, in his opinion, was of public interest.

Sir R. Napier concurred in the desirability of such a practice; and the Bill, as amended, was passed.

Mr. Maine introduced the Bill to make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business now pending in the office of the Master of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. It would be within the recollection of the Council that at the last meeting it had been proposed to limit the Bill to the High Court of Calcutta, and that Mr. Harington had suggested its extension to Madras and Bombay—an extension which had not been made previously on account of the want of communication as to the wishes of those governments. Since then, however, government had telegraphed to those Presidencies and had received an answer from Bombay to the effect that the introduction of such a Bill would be highly desirable; and from Madras to the effect that it was not at all required. This perplexing state of things was, he thought, best provided for by a clause which confined the Act at present to Calcutta, but gave the Governors of Bombay and Madras power to extend it to their Presidencies if deemed needful. Certain other matters of detail had been altered, all with the approval of the Judges of the High Court. The Hon'ble member concluded by expressing his sense of the great credit due to Sir Mordaunt Wells for the, to an English lawyer, extraordinary rapidity with which the arrears of business on his side of the Court had been got rid of; and the Rules having been suspended, the Bill was passed.

Sir Robert Napier then said that the Council was adjourned *sine die*; but while doing so he remarked further that he was certain all there would join with him in expressing satisfaction at the mark of confidence shown by his Excellency the Viceroy in appointing their Hon'ble friend Mr. Harington to the post of Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces. The Council would certainly lose the benefit of his valuable services, but they would be transferred elsewhere, and he was sure that all the members heartily wished him success and prosperity. Should the Viceroy require the services of the Council due notice would be given.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.—*Englishman, Feb. 26.*

ADDRESS TO SIR C. TREVELYAN.

In accordance with the wishes of the Mahomedan inhabitants of the Presidency, met at the house of Moonshee Ameer Ally, on the 1st February 1863, a Deputation of the community was appointed to wait upon the Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., with an Address of congratulation on his return to Bengal, in connection with most important responsibilities and duties to the Government of the Empire.

The Deputation consisted of the following gentlemen, who proceeded with the above object, to his residence on the 19th instant.

Moulvie Mohomed Wujeeb, Moulvie Syud Kuramut Ally, Moulvie Mohomed Muzhur, Moonshee Ameen Ally, Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Cazee Abdool Barree, Moulvie Wuheedoon Nubbee, Moonshee Hubeebool Hussun, Aga Koochuck Sheerajee, Aga Syud Hossain Shooshtree, Shaikh Ibraheem, Nuzeer Ally Khan, Aga Mohomed Hossain Chulpee, Nakhoda Hussain Ibraheem Binjouhur, Moulvie Abbass Ally Khan, Hukeem Kassim Ally, Shaikh Ressa Bin Curtas, Moulvie Abdool Ghuffoor, Moonshee Fida Ally, Moulvie Abdool Jubbar, Moulvie Kuheeroodeen Ahmud, Moulvie Abdoor Rowoof, Moulvie Ahmud, Moulvie Syud Mouzzum Hossain, Moulvie Azeeloodeen Mohomed, Moulvie Anwaroodeen Ahmud, Moulvie Murtuza Hossain, Moulvie Abdool Hukeem, Moulvie Abeidoollah, Shaikh Koodrutoollah, and Moulvie Syud Tufuwzzool Hossain.

The Address in Persian was read by Moulvie Mohomed Muzhur Khan Bahadoor Cazeeool Coozat, and in English by Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, and was as follows:—

To the Hon'ble Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B., Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Hon'ble Sir,—Permit us, on the part of the Mahomedan community of the Presidency, to welcome you back amongst them.

Doubtless the occasion will recall to your mind many associations connected with your previous career of eminent usefulness in Bengal.

We can assure you, Sir, that on our part those associations are cherished with feelings of affectionate gratitude, and that we now revert to them with the view of reviving exceedingly pleasurable recollections.

We also wish to express the unfeigned satisfaction of our countrymen, that you have after so prolonged an absence, returned to renew towards them those good offices and favors, which have already endeared your name to them.

The Mahomedans of Bengal must be particularly beholden to you. They have had signal services at your hands. They look up to you as one of the few high and influential members of the Government familiar with the Mahomedan community and disposed to appreciate its good qualities. Versed as you are in the spoken language, and skilled in the literature, of the Mahomedans of India, it is gratifying to them to know that they are appreciated as they are known.

But your best title on our regard is what you have done for us, in the promotion of education, the advancement of our countrymen in the public service and the general influence of your conduct towards us on the policy of our rulers.

We take as significant fact, that you have been at this juncture, appointed to the deeply responsible office of Financial Member of the Supreme Government. From your known aversion to unnecessary and oppressive taxation, we anticipate speedy relief in a quarter in which the demands of the public treasury have been and are still felt as a grievous burden.

We also augur from your comprehensive and lofty views of the duty of Government to further the cause of enlightenment, that a renewed impetus will be given to the extension of education in the Mofussil.

It is not for us, however, at this moment to trouble you with remarks on policy and administration, but to approach you with expressions of good-will, and to congratulate you on the immense field of philanthropic usefulness to which you have been called and with these wishes, and respectful congratulations.—We remain, Hon'ble Sir, Your obedient and humble servants,

Mahomed Najeeb, Chairman, of a Meeting of the Mahomedan community of the Presidency, held on the 1st February 1863, on behalf of that community.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, after a few preliminary remarks in the Hindustanee, made the following reply in English, which he desired should be interpreted to the Deputation in proper Persian, by Moulvie Abdool Luteef.

Gentlemen,—I sincerely thank you for the kind expression of confidence and good-will contain in the Addres with which you have honored me.

Early in life I became acquainted with many members of your community, who, some for learning and respectability of conduct and others for their soldier-like qualities, were entitled to any respect. I have also had personal friends among you, some of whom happily survive to greet my return.

But our concern is not, with the past, but with the present and the future. During these twenty-five years, India has made remarkable progress. My desire from you is, that you should have your full share of the advantages of this new era. All that is necessary for the purpose is that you should cultivate,—especially the rising generation among you,—those attainments and those habits of mind, which are necessary to enable you to perform your part well in the serious business of life.

The Mahomedan community has in every age been distinguished for the able lawyers, which it has produced. The legal profession in India has now become an open career in which the prizes are awarded to those who can best serve their country. Your people will not, I am sure, be among the last to qualify themselves for this generous competition.

But I would by no means have you confine yourselves to the public service. This country has been singularly blessed by God in its natural resources. Look abroad into the great field of private enterprise, and let us have rich Mahomedan merchants, as in former times, as well as learned Mahomedan lawyers. In commerce and manufactures there are no advantages, which are not common to all; and industry, intelligence, and perseverance, are certain to have their reward.

I again heartily thank you for your friendly granting. Your kindness is responded to on my part, by a sincere interest in your welfare, and no opportunity will be neglected by of doing you all the good in my power.

The several members of the Deputation were then personally presented to Sir Charles, by Moonshee Ameer Ally and Moulvie Abdool Luteef,—some of whom were recognized by Sir Charles Trevelyan, as acquaintances before he left Bengal twenty-five years ago. The Deputation then withdrew.—*Englishman, Feb. 25.*

MADRAS.

SIR C. TREVELYAN.

We understand that Sir Charles Trevelyan has forwarded a set of papers drawn up by Mr. Bayley, of Calcutta, and others, to the Chief Secretary to Government, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Madras Government and the Chamber of Commerce, on three most important subjects, connected with the commercial interests of India. They refer to the Stamp Act, the working of the Telegraph Department, and the Postal arrangements between this and Bombay. Regarding the first, we are glad to learn, that Sir Charles's opinion is in unison with the one we expressed some two or three weeks ago. He points out that the Act imposes much higher duties for bonds, &c., in this country, than prevail in England and Ceylon. He does not enter much into details in his note, but it is evident that he intends revising the present Act at no distant date. Mr. Bayley's remarks regarding the Telegraph Department tend to shew, that a good deal of annoyance at present caused to the public, arises not to much from carelessness on the part of those entrusted with the management of the wires, as from faulty construction and other causes which are being daily removed. Up-country insulation is by no means secured at present, and until good posts, capped with good insulators, be substituted for those at present in use, interruptions will be of frequent occurrence. The insulators invented by Sir William O'Shaughnessy have proved to be entire failures.

We are glad to find that he is favorable to the adoption of the route *via* Beypore, and thence by steamer to Bombay, for the letters sent from Madras. The difficulty hitherto has been one relating to the expense, but it is confidently anticipated that the British India Steam Navigation Company will be able to undertake the carriage of the Mails between Beypore and Bombay, for the sum of four or five thousand rupees. The experimental trip made some time ago, proved that it was practicable to have the whole of the English Mail *via* Bombay, delivered in Madras some hours earlier, than it is now possible to bring down the Express. Mr. Mackinnon, the Agent for the Steam Company, expressed an opinion to Mr. Bayley, that the sum of 2,500 rupees would be required as the subsidy for each trip, but that opinion may be altered, and if the charges do not amount to more than the sum we first named, it is more than probable that we shall soon have the satisfaction of receiving our English letters from Bombay some three days earlier than we do at present. Of the importance of the proposed alteration, we need say nothing here. We trust that the Chamber of Commerce will not lose this opportunity of rendering good service to our Presidency. They certainly ought to send Sir Charles a most valuable report, for the sake both of their own interests, and of those of the general public.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Feb. 28.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

It appears that the Railway line to Delhi is, after all, to be finished. This is just what we expected, while the new line to Meerut is to be commenced upon at once, which is just as it should be. We hope to get further particulars in a few days, when we shall return to the subject.—*Oude Gazette, Feb. 28.*

SIND.

"Eureka"—Ice for Kurrachee!—We learn that the first supply of ice, exported from Boston direct to Kurrachee, is now on its way, the vessel conveying it hither, together with her precious cargo, being consigned to the firm of Messrs. Ashburner, Bell & Co., who, by the bye, we are given to understand, are anxious to know the name of the party in charge of the ice house erected here, some years back, by a company of gentlemen who raised contributions for the purpose. We would advise reference on the subject to Mr. W. Maher, Deputy Collector of Mehur. Ice creams and tobacco, apples and sherry cobblers, will be the rage here, we fancy, for some time after the arrival of the Yankee and her eagerly wished for load.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), Feb. 27.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

Cabool, 1st *February*.—"The following news from the Ameer's camp before Herat was received to-day by Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan:—

'About twelve thousand Persian troops, which were encamped at Gosaun, having received instructions from the Shahzadah of Mushhed, have changed their ground to Karaiz, a place about six coss from Gosaun on the Ghooryan side, and are watching there the movements of the Affghans under Mahomed Shurreef Khan and Mahomed Ruffeek Khan. Grain is so scarce in camp, that the Ameer has been obliged to order his troops to get it from the neighbouring places either by price or by force.

"The Affghans are plundering grain from every village they come across, and complaints are daily received from the villagers. The Ameer, when provided, pays the half price of the grain so bought, at his will and pleasure.'

"*2nd February.*—After receiving the Khans and Sirdars in Durbar, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was talking with Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan on public affairs, when the Khurab Khana people with the grandson of Mooftee Hajee Izzut, waited on the governor and complained against two Caboolees who had quarrelled with them in the Shore bazar, and wounded about three or four of their men. The grandson of Mooftee took off his turban and threw it at the governor's feet, and begged of him to put a stop to such illegal disputes, or else he would leave the city. The governor having been informed that they had quarrelled about a Hindoo boy, ordered the Caboolees to be imprisoned until the case had been tried, and assured the Mooftee, that he, the governor, would look into the case.

"*3rd February.*—About fifty Moollahs of the different mosques of Cabool waited on the governor at his seraglio, and the moment Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan had stepped out of his seraglio they, the Moollahs, complained against the two Caboolees who had given utterance to some heathenish expression in the dispute the other day, and begged the governor to make the Caboolee prisoners over to them to be punished according to the laws of Mahomed. The governor seeing that not only the Moollahs but every one was against the Caboolees, sent for the Quazee and asked his opinion about the subject. If you do not punish the Caboolees by to-morrow, replied the Quazee, the matter will grow worse. The governor had made up his mind to make over the Caboolees to the Akhoonds of the city to be put to death by stoning, when a letter was received from Meer Hajee Sahib, requesting him to send the Moollahs and Caboolees to be tried.

"*4th February.*—It was stated in the Urzee of the contractor of Ghuzneen received to-day that in a fight between the people of Hazara Chaghoree and those of Daya, about seventy-five men of both parties had been wounded, and that the contractor with the sons of Bukhtyaree Khan and with some aged men had gone to Kool-Koka to settle the affair. Both parties were fined one thousand sheep, which were to be sent to Cabool without any delay.

"*5th February.*—The following letter from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan from the Ameer's camp was received to-day, a convoy of one hundred camel loads of grain, and fifteen camel loads of ghee dispatched by the Hakim of Ghooryan, to Sooltan Ahmed Jan, was overtaken by the sowars of Mohamed Shurreef Khan near Herat and brought to the Ameer's camp. The Ameer ordered the grain and the ghee to be taken and the camels to be released. Each camel man was ordered to be paid two rupeesas a gift. From Herat it is given out that the citizens were very much straitened, and that it was a long time since Sooltan Ahmed Jan had been out of the fort. The convoy of supplies, &c., sent by Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, from Toorkistan, had arrived near new Herat, and the Ameer had sent Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan with two thousand sowars to escort the convoy to the Ameer's camp.

"*6th February.*—The Syuds of Lughman who had come here to support the case of Utta Mohamed Khan waited on the governor and asked his permission to go home. After a great talk on the subject, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan told them in reply that he would write to Sirdar Shere Allee Khan on the matter, and as soon as he had received the answer he would let them know. Two horses besides one loongee and one cloak to each of the Syuds were given as presents and they were then dismissed. People have it in Cabool that Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan has written a private letter tk Sirdar Mohamed Oosman Khan to the effect that he, Sooltan Ahmed Jan, was willing to pay seven lacs of rupees to the Ameer after deducting what the Ameer had realized from the different places in the vicinity of Herat, provided the Ameer would rise the siege of Heerat and leave for Candahar. The Ameer, it is rumoured, was quite content with the offer, but Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, was against the terms. The above is merely a Cabool rumour and not from any reliable source from the Ameer's camp.

"*7th February.*—The body of a merchant who had been robbed and killed by thieves near the Killa Hajee Sahib, having been brought before the governor, an order was sent to the Hakim of the Killa to find out the thieves and the property, and the body of the merchant was ordered to be buried.

"*8th February.*—It is ascertained by the Paishkhidmut of Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan that a letter from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan from the Ameer's camp has been received by the Sirdar, stating that the Shahzadah of Mushhed had written to the Ameer as follows:—

'You have written to the Shah of Persia that you have nothing to do with Persian affairs, and that you had merely come to take Herat. Gosaun belongs to Persia, and as you are interfering with that place how are your words to be relied upon. Withdraw your troops from Gosaun as soon as possible, or else the Persian troops will march *via* Gosaun to Herat.'

The Ameer's reply to the above was as follows:—

'I have not sent any Affghan troops towards Gosaun; whoever has written you this story must have done so with the intention of causing some differences between the two powers.

'The truth is that my troops had gone to collect supplies towards Ghooryan, which belongs to Herat, and not to Persia, and so I have not acted against my words.'

'News has been received from Mushhed that about sixty thousand Persian troops are on the line of the road from Mushhed to Gosaun.'"—*Delhi Gazette, Feb. 28.*

THE CELESTIALITY OF MADRAS.

(*From the Neilgherry Excelsior, Feb. 26.*)

The Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1861-62, reveals some curious particulars connected with the Astronomical Observatory. The Madras institution for watching celestial phenomena is, we believe, considered one of the best, if not *the* best in India. There have been some first-rate men in charge. There was Mr. T. G. Taylor, who lost his sight by a constant inspection of the stars, and there was the late much lamented Captain Jacob. There is now an accomplished Astronomer and Mathematician, Mr. Pogson. The fame of the establishment, however, if we may judge from the paper in the report to which we have alluded, has been due to hard plodding industry and unquestionable talent, rather than to the excellence of the instruments and the blundering use which has been made of them occasionally. Mr. Pogson tells us that he has been obliged to construct some "useful adapters for fitting on the eye-pieces borrowed from other telescopes" to the Equatorial; Mr. Taylor stretched and twisted the imperfect appliances at command till the effort ended in a nearly total loss of his eyes; and Captain Jacob, we know, got out an objective for the principal telescope at his own cost. It has been upon energy and skill of this sort that the Madras Observatory has acquired its renown, but if we strip it of its Taylor's, and Jacob's, and Pogsons, there is a skeleton efficiency left, which, however, it may be deserving of a benighted Presidency, or a "sleepy hollow," is quite unsuited to the grand objects in view. We will admit our readers into some acquaintance with the character of the instruments which grace the Madras Observatory. The *Transit Circle*, we are told, was mounted so injudiciously in the first instance, that it has demanded the attention and labour of a skilled mechanic for several months to bring it into working condition, although how far it will yet prove serviceable is a matter of doubt. The *Equatorial* required renovation. Its inconvenient mounting, we are further informed, is neither *good* nor *steady*, and altogether it is "an unworthy make-shift for the chief Observatory in India." Of the *Meredian Circle* no opinion is offered, as its employment was prospective. Let us add to all this, that there is an "inconvenient and dangerous Equatorial Room" of neck breaking propensities, one of the shutters having actually fallen and broken, fortunately not the neck of the Astronomer, but of the telescope, and the excellence and usefulness of the said Observatory will be at once apparent. We are hence very reasonably led to inquire, how it was that instruments of such importance and costliness as those under notice, were so imperfectly understood, and so unscientifically treated, and what amount of reliance is in consequence to be placed on the returns which for the last few years have been given to the world? Who had charge of the Madras Observatory before the present Astronomer entered upon his office? Does the Madras Government really place men in positions for which they are not fit, and are we to look upon the past performances of the Madras Observatory as exemplifying one of those instances in which patronage covers stupidity, and amateur knowledge is allowed to take the place of practical intelligence? From the account which the present Astronomer gives of the state in which he found the instruments, no reliance whatever is to be placed on observations which have filled quires and reams of foolscap. The Astronomical world has been looking for information to an institution which was not in a position to afford correct data. The Astronomers Royal of England and Scotland, and even the Academy of Sciences of France, have been basing intricate and laborious calculations upon figures which it now appears are probably not worth even so much as the paper upon which they are written. But experience is the best guide to wisdom, and let us hope that the Madras Government will not only give a real Astronomer appliances on which he can depend, but that amateur qualification will be for the future confined to its legitimate occupation.

HON'BLE MR. SCOTT ON COTTON FRAUDS.

(*From the Hurkaru, Feb. 25.*)

We have read, with considerable interest, the speech made by the Hon'ble M. H. Scott on introducing a Bill into the Legislative Council of Bombay, for the suppression of the frauds which are committed to such an enormous extent in that Presidency, in preparing and packing cotton. It has long been a subject of complaint, amongst dealers in this article, that no depen-

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dence is to be placed on the purity and freedom from adulteration of what is exported from India. Merchants, in consequence, are very much inclined to keep as clear as possible of the Indian markets, if there is a possibility of obtaining supplies of unadulterated and clean cotton from other quarters. Mr. Scott, with great force and clearness of statement, depicted the wholesale nature of the robberies and rascality, which mark the conduct of the dealers in the Bombay Presidency, and he pointed out in strong language the inevitable results to the trade, and the pressing necessity which existed for some legal enactment to put a stop to glaring and shameless frauds, which have been constituted into a regular system. The common practice of the country dealers is to form an admixture of the very commonest and most trashy descriptions and the American seed cotton, and this combination is carried on to the extent of mixing the two varieties in almost equal proportions. The demand for cotton has become so large and pressing, that the native dealers have come to the conclusion that quantity is the main thing to be looked to, and that quality is a consideration of no importance whatever, and they carry on their trade in most instances with the utmost shamelessness and effrontery. Very few of them take the trouble to conceal their nefarious practices, and openly acknowledge, when spoken to on the subject, "that they do not think it can be of much importance, as no notice is taken of it." Such is a fair specimen of native Indian commercial morality, and the absolute necessity existing for some law to bear on this subject, and to produce by main compulsion a little decency and honesty in commercial transactions, is now, we imagine, fully recognised. The self-interests of dealers we should have thought would have led to some reform in this respect, but it is almost impossible to expect any reformation amongst a class of men, who look rather to the immediate gains which they suppose they can accumulate, than to the more advantageous and substantial nature of the sure and constant acquisitions to be derived from a trade in the future, of which so good opportunities now exist for laying a solid foundation. But such, unfortunately, is the short-sightedness of men who are determined to get riches,—no matter what the future result may be to their successors, or to the trade of their country,—that nothing short of a positive enactment of a sufficiently stringent nature, can be looked to as a means of preventing the evils which are now so rife, and of retarding the inevitable destruction of the cotton trade of India, which is considered of such vast importance both as concerns this country and England. The people of India are very slow to acknowledge and act upon the doctrine that "Honesty is the best policy." Most of them, we fancy, think that it is perfectly justifiable to insert a piece of rock weighing half a hundred-weight or so into the centre of a bale of cotton, if this can be done with a fair chance of avoiding discovery, and maund or two of sand, whilst costing nothing, adds in their estimation to the value of their article. This penny-wise and pound-foolish principle will recoil on them at last, for no body of merchants will consider it worth their while to battle against such practices. The people of India have often complained because we have accused them of such things, but we imagine they would find it difficult to exculpate themselves, and establish a character for fair and honest dealing in the face of such incontestable evidence, as has been brought against them in the Bombay Council. We pointed out some time ago, that one of the largest contractors for cotton had been compelled to give up almost entirely the system of advances, because the honesty of the people did not afford a sufficient guarantee for the faithful performance of their contracts, and there was no law to compel them to do so. Now we have to record the results which are being produced by the system of cheating and fraud carried out in the adulteration of cotton. We find the great merchants all telling the same tale of efforts made and sad disappointments, owing to the rascality of the dealers. They are obliged to make the same confession one after another, that "We have now been obliged to abandon in a great measure our up-country business. Arrangements for this are now in progress, and simply because we find it impossible to make head against the growing evil of adulteration of cotton." This is lamentable in the extreme, and the ruin of this important trade is sure, unless some measures be adopted by the Government to make the fraudulent adulteration of cotton a penal offence. And if the people of India lose the present opportunity of establishing a trade which would enrich them to an enormous extent, they may depend upon it that they will have no second chance. The clouds must soon break in America, and in consequence of the utter impossibility of relying upon Indian for a good article, English merchants will once more turn their attention to the West. That a good cotton can be produced here, has been shown in the course of the present debate, and had that cotton been sent for sale in an unadulterated form, it would have met with a ready acceptance in the English market. It is useless to say to merchants, "You can buy or not as you please,"—it has been proved that they are obliged to take what they can get, in consideration of the advances made by them. No doubt they must take that or none, or stand the alternative of losing their money entirely or in part. No amount of care on the part of merchants in general would be sufficient, simply from the very fact of the expensive nature of the superintendence which would have to be constituted, with a view to ensure that no adulteration had been resorted to, and the main object of making cotton cheap enough to secure it a market would thus be defeated. The only result that can possibly be anticipated, without a law or without honesty in the dealers, is the cessation of the trade, and immense loss eventually both to cultivators and dealers.

THE LAST BATTLE IN AMERICA.

(*From the Times, Jan. 24.*)

THERE are few who in cold blood, and without any exciting motive to overcome the natural aversion to danger, would wish to go through the excitements and the perils of a great battle. But what is a great battle, with all its tumult, its smoke, and its carnage, compared with the morning that succeeds it? The excitement is gone, the burning courage which hurled men upon mortal dangers, of the existence of which they were scarcely conscious, is chilled. War has lost all those external ornaments which, if they do not make ambition virtue, conceal and ennoble the dreadful work of carnage, and the battle-field appears what it really is,—a human shambles. Squalid and hideous, full of agonizing and piteous entreaties from men who yesterday dreamt not of either giving or asking for mercy, full of death and slow lingering agony worse than death, who can read without a shudder the description given by our correspondent of the battle-field of Fredericksburg, on which the wounded were doomed to lie for three long days untended, uncared for, a prey to the thirst that fever engenders, shivering in the cold dews of night, and sweltering in the hot sun of noon, because the Federal commander could not bring himself at first to ask from his enemy leave to remove them? What can be more mournful than the sound of those voices, repeating, in tones that grew fainter and fainter, the name and number of their regiment, as if despairing of all human succour, unless they could summon one of their comrades to their assistance? We read these things and shudder; but we require no such lesson as every day affords, in some quarter or another of the United States, against the folly and wickedness of civil war. We only wish that the narratives which appear in our columns could find entrance into the newspapers of the North. There it is only read that so many have been killed and so many have been wounded. These are abstract figures, which excite no sympathy or pity, and leave those who hear them without any clear conception of the unutterable misery which they indicate. People who would shrink in horror and dismay from the spectacle of a single individual suffering the least of the horrors which thousands endured after the battle of Fredericksburg sum up the loss with indifference when it is expressed to them only through the cold and impassible medium of the Arabic numerals. The sight of that hill-side at Fredericksburg might well induce the most fiery zealot of the Northern tribune, pulpit, or printing-press to reconsider the whole question between North and South, and to ask himself what prospect this war affords which can compensate for the extraordinary misery it has thus wantonly called into existence. Is this the manner in which the North means to consummate the re-entrance of the South into the Union? Are these the memories which are to bring back alienated friends, and heal the wounds which Civil Discord has left behind her?

But, while the Northern soldiers see and suffer from all the realities of war, the Northern people in no way interrupt the avocations of daily life, nor strain their imaginations to picture to themselves what is passing on innumerable battle-fields, nor task their consciences with questions as to the amount of their responsibility. They are determined to win back, by whatever means and at whatever cost that mighty Union which enabled them to defy the remonstrances and trample on the rights of so many European nations. Rather than give up the pleasure of insulting with impunity by turns every Power of the European Continent, they are content to offer up themselves, their Union, their freedom, to this deceptive dream of national elevation and glory. Nor is Fredericksburg alone famous for the slaughter that it witnessed. The battle for the possession of Nashville and the battle for the possession of Vicksburg are only repetitions of the same monotonous tragedy, in one of which the fortune of war seemed to favour the Federals, and in the other the Confederates. Five days of blood in either case led to the withdrawal of the attacking force, but, as to any influence the event is likely to have on the termination of the war, these dreadful struggles might as well have remained unattempted. Is, then, the conflict to be renewed as fast as fresh men can be brought up; and is the end of one battle still to be the prelude to another, until men, worn out by the bloody orgies through which they reel and stagger, shall lose even the thread of a history which connects them with peaceful times, when they were content to be governed by law, and to obey gentler persuasions than those of musketry and artillery?

We fear that there is nothing in the tone of the American people to give us any very confident hope that the miseries of the nation are as yet drawing to an end. All the ordinary motives that can act upon mankind have been tried and tried upon them in vain. The ruin of a flourishing commerce has threatened a people who used to be considered as among those most devoted to the acquisition of money of any nation on the face of the globe; but a currency [illegible], and the power of investing it as [illegible] in lucrative Government contracts, or in a thousand other ways which the necessity of this hard time points out, seem to have stifled in the breast of the Americans all anxiety as to their finances. The prospect of retaining power on the one side and the fear of losing it by a premature and ill-concerted declaration of opinion on the other, have made the Republicans firm in the prosecution of the war, and the Democrats unwilling to advocate with sufficient vigour the propriety of an armistice with the view to a general peace. If any one hoped that the Democrats, who are as yet irresponsible for the war, would avail themselves of the recent elections to speak their minds freely and openly, we fear he is doomed, for some time at least, to be disappointed. The more the Union vanishes out of the sight of all reasonable men, the more do the two parties of the State vie with each other in their frantic promises to renew it. Governor Seymour can find in the policy of Mr. Lincoln many things most justly reprehensible, but the one thing which above all others to an European eye draws down upon the President the reprehension of all good men—his resolution to persist in the war—is now imitated by men who disapprove the cause of the war, who disapprove the manner in which it is carried on, and who believe in their heart of hearts that the only chance to avert the ruin of their country is to do the very thing that they are most sedulous in denouncing. Winter, which used to be looked upon as, for a time at least, preventing the possibility of hostilities, seems to have been the signal for renewing them on a scale at once larger, more bloody, and more bitter than ever. Where shall we look for an end to this fratricidal madness? America will not accept the remedy from without, nor can she work it out for herself from within. We are sometimes appealed to, as if an imperative duty called upon us to join France in intervention; but no duty can bind us to push ourselves into the councils of men who entered into this war without consulting us, and would see in any endeavour to put an end to it only provocation to be treasured up for future use, and a new ground for an enmity which there is no occasion for us by any means to increase. We must be content to look on yet awhile, and to hope that deliverance for this people, most sorely tried because most entirely handed over to its own devices, will come from some quarter of which present circumstances afford us no indication.

KINGLAKE'S INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.*

(*From the Times, Jan.* 21.)

ANNOUNCED under various titles, at fitful intervals, for several years back as "in the press," or "ready for publication," or "shortly to appear," the work on which Mr. Kinglake has been engaged so long and so laboriously has at length been partially given to the world. Neither his time nor his labour has been lost. The *limæ labor et mora* have been well employed, and although the delays to which the author alludes are not accounted for, the world has no reason to complain if the postponements of publication have in any degree conduced to the admirable completeness of finish of which the present volume bears promise. The history of the work is given in a preliminary chapter, in which Mr. Kinglake tells us that Lady Raglan intrusted him in 1856 with the whole mass of her husband's papers, which, including the immense body of reports and correspondence of all kinds which were addressed to the Commander of the English army, from "the strategic plans of the much contriving Emperor, still carrying the odour of the havannahs which aid the ingenuity of the Tuileries," to the "elaborate proposal of the British General who submitted a plan for taking Sebastpol with bows and arrows," were in the most perfect order. These, however voluminous and important as sources of information and mines of authentic fact, did not contain all the authorities on which Mr. Kinglake depends. The readiness with which every one possessed of the smallest knowledge tendered all he knew to the author fairly embarrassed him. Statesmen, Admirals, and Generals for years past have been corresponding and conversing with him on the business of the war, and every man of them "has taken it for granted that what is best for the repute of England is the truth," which fact Mr. Kinglake characterizes as one which will not surprise his own countrymen, but will "in the eyes of foreigners seem passing strange."

Not only did he receive most clear and abundant answers to every inquiry he addressed to any French commander, but an officer of great experience and highly "gifted" was specially despatched from France to England to impart ample information respecting "some" of the operations of the French army, and from his admirably lucid statements Mr. Kinglake acknowledges the advantages he derived. This courtesy certainly invalidates the complaint which he insinuates against the French Government, because they did not avail themselves of his offer to submit the journals of their divisions and the unpublished papers in the War-office to a "gifted" member of the House of Commons whom he deputed to look over them. It does not appear that the Russian War-office was more liberal or obliging. The three divisional Generals who commanded under Prince Menschikoff at the Alma furnished Mr. Kinglake with narratives of their proceedings, through a "gifted" young Russian officer; but the official bureau was not thrown open. Unpublished writings, private information, public records, confidential despatches, conversations, oral and written reports, from English, French, and Russian sources, all have been at his disposal, and, moreover, of a certain portion of the great conflict he had means of ascertaining facts from personal observation, for he arrived on the shores of the Crimea the day after the landing of the allied forces commenced, was introduced to Lord Raglan, was present with his Lordship's Staff at the Alma, and remained in the Head-quarters' Camp before Sebastopol till a few days after the failure of the first bombardment on the 17th of October, 1854. Having thus stated the grounds on which his narrative rests, Mr. Kinglake proceeds to open it in a few broad chapters, which at once command the attention of the reader. One man may make an Apollo out of the trunk of a fig-tree, where another could at best evolve a three-legged stool. One alchemist resolves the contents of his crucible into dross and ashes, where another cupellates the precious gold. Master craftsman, indeed, and subtlest of alchemists is he of whose works we now speak, but as yet we cannot quite determine whether the work is worthy of him in anything save external polish and beauty of outward form. He warns us not to draw hasty conclusions, for, at the very outset, the demeanour of free and impetuous people is contrasted with their inability to break in on the mystery of the calm of the man on the quality of whose mind the lasting fame and relative strength of two great nations hung for 40 days. As, in in Mr. Kinglake's opinion, the interests, passions, and foibles which lead to war are more likely to be found in one man than in the band of public servants which is called a Ministry, it might be inferred that the despotic rulers of European States were responsible for the Crimean war, rather than the Government of the constitutional Power which bore so great a part in that memorable struggle; but such a conclusion cannot be reconciled with his admission that the temper of the English people, the erroneous teachings of their popular leaders, and the imbecility of their rulers under the Crown made them an easy prey to a shallow contriver, on whose head Mr. Kinglake heaps all the odium and crime of an unnecessary appeal to arms. It is strange enough to find the early chapters of the volume contradicting those in which the final causes of the Crimean war are attributed to the weakness of our Government. Mr. Kinglake says there were no traces in England of the polity which yields up the power of the State into the hands of one human being, but the argument of his book is, that one man exercised such influence in our councils as to plunge the State into war by acting on the weaknesses of Lord Aberdeen, who in troubled times, it is said, derived not light enough from his intellect to enable him to walk straight. The *resume* of the actual condition of affairs in the great Powers of Europe and of the Europe-Asian Power of Turkey before the struggle commenced leaves nothing to be desired in comprehensiveness and lucidity. Those who remember the ideas floating in men's minds before 1853 will not dissent from the conclusion of our author that in the common judgment of the world it had long seemed natural, as a result of the decay of the supposed Ottoman Empire, that its European provinces must revert to Christendom. It might be fairly asked, he says, if there was anything in the polity of Europe, any custom, principle, or law, which forbad the Czar from crossing the Pruth or the Danube to seize on his prey. Usage, indeed, tended to lead the great Powers to protect the weak from the strong; but he has passed by the fact that, between the Treaty of Vienna and the Crimean war, Usage had not sufficed to protect weak countries from coalitions of powerful States bent on their annexation and absorption. The force of Usage is broken by exceptions which, in this instance, do not prove the potency of the rule. Mr. Kinglake argues that any of the five great Powers, patiently submitting to a wrong, is lowered in the opinion of mankind, and fails in its duty to itself and to Europe. He subsequently endeavours to demonstrate that England and France, before they acted on what he considers to be the law of Usage, some time established in Europe, should have waited for the co-operation of Austria and of Prussia, who could not move a man to save Turkey from the effects of the maritime power of the Czar. In our minds, the operation of the law of Usage must be restricted to cases in which the material interests of the great Powers severally or jointly are involved, and whenever the case is otherwise the Usage is now-a-days to substitute what is called sympathy for the grosser agencies of physical co-operation. A man so ingenious and acute as Mr. Kinglake must have a faith in his theory which amounts to a religion if he ignores what has passed in Europe since 1825, and thinks that Princes inclined to do a wrong to the rulers of other States are deterred by any imaginary law of Usage. Partitions, spoliations, unjust wars has taken place in Europe since that time without any application of the law on the part of the great Powers to which the historian gives such force; and as the sole judge of the material interest of any Power in a European conflict must be the State itself, it is not easy to determine from one point of view what are the conditions under which the law of Usage may be expected to operate. In truth, this public polity, resting on Usage, has no foundation in fact, or is at most to be traced for a few years in a quiescent epoch of a late date in Europe. Diplomacy is a continuous effort to create such a law, but it did not exist before the treaty of Vienna, and what has become of it since the treaty itself has been thrown into the Emperor's waste-paper basket we are unable to determine. All that can be known is there is no vestige of its existence or of its influence on any great event, unless it has been revived since the Treaty of Villafranca. The Eastern question, which has arisen to disturb the minds of men so strongly, had no real interest for England till Bonaparte went to Egypt, for the relations of the Indian Empire, which began to grow upon us soon after the independence of the American colonies was established, were then perhaps for the first time affected by the obvious necessity of having friendly and neutral Powers on the flank of our communications. It is passing strange, as Mr. Kinglake himself would say, to find him, in the face of our active policy, when Duckworth forced the passage of the Dardanelles, of our "untoward accident" at Navarino, of our acquiescence, in 1828, when Diebitsch filched the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, and of our significant demonstrations from time to time in favour of the Christians in Turkey, declaring that the maintenance of the Sultan's authority has been of high concern to England. Be that as it may, the aspect of Europe in relation to the Eastern question, which some people have supposed to be an ingenious metaphysical formula invented by the diplomatists, like the questions propounded by schoolmen in former days to test the acumen and logical ability of disputants, was, as he says, quiet, when the long quarrel between the Greek and Latin monks in Palestine involved the Powers of Europe in a struggle originating in their rival claims to the key of the door of the Church of Bethlehem, in which England and Lord Stratford had as much to do as with the distribution of the Legion of Honour or the proper investitude of the Grand Lama. In a passage remarkable for beauty of language, if not quite so much to be admired for the sentiment which lurks within, Mr. Kinglake explains how "the mystery of shrines lies deep in human nature." "Poets," he says,—

"Bringing the gifts of mind to bear upon human feelings have surrounded the image of love with myriads of their dazzling fancies, but it has been said that in every country, when a peasant speaks of his deep love, he always says the same thing. He always utters the dear name, and then only says that he 'worships the ground she treads.' It seems that where she who holds the spell of his life once touched the earth—where the hills and the wooded glen and the pebbly banks of the stream have in them the enchanting quality that they were seen by him and by her when they were together—there always his memory will cling; and it is in vain that space intervenes, for imagination transcendant and strong of flight can waft him from lands far away till he lights upon the very path by the river's bank which was blessed by her gracious step. Nay, distance will inflame his fancy, for if he be cut off from the sacred ground by the breadth of the ocean, or by vast endless desolate tracts, he comes to know that deep in his bosom there lies a secret desire to journey and journey far, that he may touch with fond lips some mere ledge of rock where once he saw her foot resting. It seems that the impulse does not spring from any designed culture of sentiment, but from an honest earthly passion vouchsafed to the unlettered and the simple-hearted, and giving them strength to pass the mystic border which lies between love and worship. For men strongly moved by the Christian faith it was natural to yearn after the scenes of the Gospel narrative. In old times this feeling had strength to impel the chivalry of Europe to undertake the conquest of a barren and distant land, and although in later days the aggregate faith of the nations grew chill, and Christendom no longer claimed with the sword, still there were always many who were willing to brave toil and danger for the sake of attaining to the actual and visible Sion. These venturesome men came to be called Pelerins or Pilgrims. At first, as it would seem, they were impelled by deep feeling acting upon bold and resolute natures. Holding close to the faith that the Son of God being also in mystic sense the great God himself had for our sakes and for our salvation become a babe, growing up to be an anxious and suffering man, and submitting to the cruelly tortured and killed by the hands of his own creatures, they longed to touch and to kiss the spots which were believed to be the silent witnesses of his life upon earth, and of his cross and passion. And, since also these men were of the Churches which sanctioned the adoration of the Virgin, they were taught alike, by their conception of duty and by nature's low whispering voice to touch and to kiss the holy ground where Mary, pure and young, was ordained to become the link between God and the race of fallen man. And, because the rocky land abounded in recesses and caves yielding shelter against sun and rain, it was possible for the Churches to declare, and very easy for trustful men to believe, that a hollow in a rock at Bethlehem was the Manger which held the infant Redeemer, and that a Grotto at Nazareth was the very home of the blessed Virgin."

And thus it was that the Pilgrims and Christian Churches of the East, allowed by the Porte far greater privileges than the Catholic Powers of Europe grant to-day to the members of Protestant churches, fell to fighting with each other in Palestine, and looked abroad to the powerful nations which were identified with their respective creeds for the aid and protection which could only be given by pressing upon the Turkish Government the concession of privileges to the one which would surely be resisted by the other. One hundred and twenty years ago the France which revoked the Edict of Nantes secured certain "capitulations," as they were called, from the Porte confirming the privileges of the Latin Church; but as the power of Russia increased the members of the Greek Church were enabled to obtain advantages in derogation of that treaty with France, which, says Mr. Kinglake, was understood "by the course of her religious studies in the 18th century to have obtained a tight control over her religious feelings," so that her pretensions as eldest daughter of the church were met in Europe by a smile. The President of the Republic of 1848, however, resolved to demand from the Porte a street execution of the treaty engagements of 1740, infringed by firmans granted under Russian influence to the Greek Church. It is among the surprises of the work to find the author of *Eothen*, whose picture of the Holy Week at Jerusalem no one can forget, beginning his history of the transactions which followed with the following sentence:—

"There was repose in the empire of the Sultan, and even the rival Churches of Jerusalem were suffering each other to rest, when the French President in cold blood, and under no new motive for action, took up the forgotten cause of the Latin Church of Jerusalem, and began to apply it as a wedge for sundering the peace of the world."

Now, according to Mr. Kinglake's narrative of the affair, which is full of bantering humour and sarcasm, it is evident that in this question of the silver star in the Sanctuary of the Nativity and the key of the Church of Bethlehem, which long remained insoluble and had to be decided by the advance of armies, the first mischief was produced by the weakness, duplicity, and perfidy of the Turkish Government.

Pressed by M. Lavalette, the Porte, in a note dated February 9, 1852 acknowledged the validity of the Latin claims in the matter of key and star, and in a few days afterwards, at the instance of the Russian Minister the Porte issued a firman revoking the acknowledgment. To appease the natural indignation of the French representative, they promised, however, not to read the firman at Jerusalem; and then again, when the Russian remonstrated in his turn, they promised him they would instruct the Turkish Governor of Jerusalem not to give up the keys to the Latins, which in the spirit of the original firman, they had engaged to cause him to do. But they were obliged to evade this last evasion by the zeal of the French guardian of Latin interests, and finally, in December, 1852, the star was installed in the Sanctuary and the keys of the great door and of the sacred manger were handed over to the Roman Catholics. The answer of Russia to this triumph of her rival was prompt. One hundred and forty thousand men were at once ordered to concentrate on the Danubian frontiers:—

"The strife of the Churches was no fable, but after all though near and distinct, it was only the lesser truth. A crowd of monks with base foreheads stood quarrelling for a key at the sunny gates of a church in Palestine, but beyond and above, towering high in the misty north men saw the ambition of the Czars."

The chapters in which Mr. Kinglake draws in the most powerful colours, not a sketch, but a great picture of the policy of Russia, and of the personal character and political position of the Czar Nicholas, cannot be read without admiration, and are quite sufficient to give the book which contains them a high rank in the best order of literature; but as it is our purpose rather to give an analysis of the volume, with remarks from time to time on the arguments or hypotheses of the author, than to quote a work which every one who desires to march with the progress of English literature must read, or to indicate any particular beauty in a composition where every line sparkles with light, we shall hasten past the wonderful portraiture which displays the excellencies of the writer in the greatest degree, merely saying that if the drawing be true we need go no further to find out causes for the war than the ambition, anger, and passion of the Czar, who, of stern unrelenting nature, displayed in trial a sameness of ideas and language and a want of resource which indicated poverty of intellect, but who was at once high priest and ruler of fifty millions of men.

"Holding the boundless authority of an Oriental Potentate, the Czar was armed besides with all the power which is supplied by high organization and the clever appliances of modern times. What he chose to do he actually did. He might be sitting alone and reading a despatch, and if it happened that its contents made him angry, he could touch a bell and kindle a war without hearing counsel from any living man. In the room where he laboured he could hear overhead the clicking of machinery, and he liked the sound of the restless magnets, for they were giving instant effect to his will in regions far away."

His ideal of human grandeur, we are assured by Mr. Kinglake, was the character of the Duke of Wellington, which would be a greater compliment to those who believe, with us, it was deserved, if the moral and intellectual qualities of the Czar had been of a higher order. He had truth in him, but it was not exactly such truth as Turkey liked, or as carried the assent of Europe to its declarations. Mr. Kinglake does not mince matters when he deals with the characters of historical personages, be they dead or alive; and when he has praised the Czar for many noble qualities, and for the truth that was in him, he is not loth to confess that the autocrat suffered some moral deterioration of character about the middle of 1853, which was just the time we were beginning to be interested in him, and began to display the odd, purposeless cunning of a gipsy or a savage. As he brings out touch after touch his conception of the Czar's character, the Titanic grandeur of the early outline is effaced, and we gradually see taking its place the form of a proud, violent, foolish man, with idiotic prejudices, puerile weakness of judgment, infinite wrong-headedness, ignorance of mankind, even ignorance of war and simplest strategy, with his palace rooms filled with dolls in uniform, who has not claim on our fear, our respect, or our affection.

The Czar, on the principle that induces the sportsman to preserve game till the time has arrived for killing it, preserved Turkey from some dangers as long as he was not ready to destroy it; and from 1829 to 1853 he sought, according to the testimony of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, to establish a predominant influence, excluding all others, over the Porte, with the view of settling its future destinies to the profit of Russia when a propitious juncture arrived. The conflict between the Turks and Montenegrins at the close of 1852, which induced Austria to send Count Leiningen with a summons to the Porte to withdraw Omar Pasha's troops, was seized upon by the Czar, to the best of our belief, without any concert with the Court of Vienna, as a fair occasion to make the same demand, and in the event of refusal the Czar was ready to seize on the northern provinces of Turkey in Europe, and to insist on a protectorate over the Greek Christians throughout the whole empire. In any such protect he had, he conceived, but little to fear. Austria was bound to him by a common cause of quarrel, so far as Montenegro was concerned. Over the King of Prussia he had established a complete ascendancy. As to France, there was in Mr. Kinglake's opinion, nothing in her antecedent relations with Turkey which could lead the Czar to suppose the new Emperor would refuse to join Russia in trying to bring about the dismemberment of the Turkish empire and sharing in the spoil, though he was too angry, on account of her proceedings at Jerusalem, and too scornful because of her new ruler's antecedents, to ask France to be his ally. An Anglo-French alliance appeared to him beyond the bounds of probability or reason. He openly declared he cared very little what line the French might think proper to take in Eastern affairs, for, satisfied that England was irretrievably pledged to the doctrines of the Peace party, and quite misunderstanding the martial qualities of her people and the burning desire to find cause for a just war, which, according to our author, consumed the British nation at this period he said he was "quite without anxiety as to the West of Europe; when Russia and England are agreed it is immaterial what the others may think or do." The analysis of the teachings of the new Peace school, and of the actual effects produced by them in this country, is minute and exhaustive, and the men who taught their countrymen that "true honor" and "true glory" were due to the producers of the best articles of trade, and the mistakes to which they gave rise abroad, are lashed with unsparing force. Nor does the Great Exhibition of 1851, in which the political philosophers of the Continent saw a solemn renunciation of such dominion as rests on force on the part of Great Britain, escape. "It was by the Archbishop of Canterbury that the moneychangers were brought into the temple," and the man whom Mr. Kinglake heard denouncing the glass palace and foretelling wars and judgment would, no doubt, as he says, have been deemed insane if he added that within three years England would have been engaged in a great war, all arising from a dispute about a key of a church door and a silver star in a distant shrine. Impressed, however, by the delusive notion that a total change had taken place in the character of the British nation, the Czar, in January, 1853, made the first of the remarkable tentatives upon Sir Hamilton Seymour with which the world is so well acquainted. He suggested that England should come to an honourable understanding with Russia, in event of the sudden death of the sick man, for the deposition of his effects, intimating that he would not allow England to establish herself in Constantinople, though he might be obliged, if everything were left to chance, to occupy the Turkish capital, but offering her Egypt, and even Candia. The British Government rejected these secret overtures, and meanwhile for the time the danger of war with Austria and Russia was averted by the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Montenegro. But although he professed his willingness to aid in prolonging the existence of Turkey, and even joined our Government in a declaration that the best way of doing it was to abstain from harassing the Porte by imperious demands put forward in a manner humiliating to its dependence and its dignity, the rejection of his proposals embittered the feelings of Nicholas. Mr. Kinglake presumes that he was tortured, and tormented by the thoughts of what he had done, and that he was at times kindled into fury by the successes of the Latinists over the Greeks, so that perforce he was compelled to turn this way and that to find some means of gaining a counter-victory for his Church. These means he discovered in the expedient of sending an extraordinary mission to Constantinople, which should be charged with an offer of Russian assistance to the Porte in case France, in opposition to the Czar's demands for justice, brought undue pressure on the Sultan's advisers. Prince Menschikoff, whom he selected for this undertaking, was "a Prince of the sort which Court Almanacs describe as 'Serene,'" and was only famous for the strange and quaint sallies of his wit. Despising the Turks, strongly disliking the English, ignorant of diplomatic forms, and violently Russian, the selection of the Prince does not say much for the Czar's judgment of men. He set out with great pomp, and simultaneously with the appearance of his mission at Constantinople came the news that General Dannenburg had advanced his outposts to the frontiers of Moldavia, and that the fleet of Sebastopol was preparing for sea. The value of the Czar's pledge not to harass the Porte by imperious demands put forward in a humiliating manner could now be perceived. A panic—a Ministerial crisis took place in Constantinople. The Divan feared the worst, and Sir Hugh (then Colonel) Rose, acting during Lord Stratford's absence, acceded to the requests of the Grand Vizier, and summoned the English Admiral who commanded our fleet at Malta to move up to Vourla. This conduct for the time strengthened the hearts and councils of the Turkish Ministers, though the fleet did not come. But the French Government, influenced no doubt by the representations of their Minister, who had been appealed to by the Turkish Government, in the moment of peril sent their fleet to Salamis in spite of the opposition of our Government, which did not approve Colonel Rose's action and supported the refusal of Admiral Dundas to move. We cannot join Mr. Kinglake in his approval of the motives which led our Government to refuse the moral support of their fleet to the Turkish Government at this juncture, and to oppose the action of France, for it does appear to us only too probable that the misconceptions in the mind of Nicholas respecting the policy of this country, which led to such grievous results, must have been greatly corroborated by that course, and that he was still further confirmed in his belief that an Anglo-French alliance against him was impossible. Had England and France acted with unanimity on this occasion, is there not fair reason for supposing the news of the appearance of the allied squadrons near the mouth of the Dardanelles would have caused the Czar to take counsel of his prudence rather than of his rage? Certain it is that in spite of the umbrage caused by the French, he moderated his tone, but while he was assuring Sir Hamilton Seymour at St. Petersburg of his pacific intentions, his ambassador at Constantinople was endeavouring to extort by stealth an engagement from the Porte giving Russia the protectorate of the Greek Church in Turkey. When the news of these intrigues burst for the first time on the knowledge of the Western Governments in their despatches from Constantinople, the trust which the English at least had placed in "the honour and good faith of Nicholas was suddenly and for ever destroyed." Step by step the course of these intrigues is traced as becomes an historian like Mr. Kinglake till he brings Lord Stratford, or, as he styles him repeatedly, the Eltchi, or the Great Eltchi (Ambassador), on the stage and invests the struggle with grander interests and passions. The impression left on our minds by Mr. Kinglake's account of Lord Stratford's character, policy, and acts would not lead us to think that his arrival was by any means conducive to a peaceful solution of the plot, or that the English Government was very well advised in sending at that moment to Constantinople a diplomatist who, they were well aware, was the object of a fanatical dislike on the part of the Russian Emperor, and whose individual temper was not at all likely to make him forget, even though years had elapsed since the indignity was offered to him, that he had been refused admission to the Czar's presence as the representative of England:—

"How to negotiate with a perfected skill never degenerating into craft, how to form such a scheme of policy that his country might be brought to adopt it without swerving, and how to pursue this always, promoting it steadily abroad, and gradually forcing the home Government to go all lengths in its support, this he knew; and he was moreover so gifted by nature that, whether men studied his despatches, or whether they listened to his spoken words, or whether they were only bystanders caught and fascinated by the grace of his presence, they could scarcely help thinking that if the English nation was to be maintained in peace or drawn into war by the will of a single mortal, there was no man who looked so worthy to fix its destiny as Sir Stratford Canning. He had faults which made him an imperfect Christian, for his temper was fierce and his assertion of self was so closely involved in his conflicts that he followed up his opinions with his feelings and with the whole strength of his imperious nature. But his fierce temper being always under control when purposes of State so required, was far from being an infirmity, and was rather a weapon of exceeding sharpness, for it was so wielded by him as to have more tendency to cause dread and surrender than to generate resistance. Then, too, every judgment which he pronounced was enfolded in words so complete as to exclude the idea that it could ever be varied, and to convey therefore the idea of duration. As though yielding to fate itself, the Turkish mind used to bend and fall down before him."

In resisting a Power which was regarded with something akin to feelings of allegiance by 14,000,000 of the subjects of the Porte, Lord Stratford, who had no religious calling to meddle in the affairs of the Churches, was, of course, regarded by the Turks as the natural opponent of their great enemy, and, indeed, during his embassy he was, as Mr. Kinglake states, more or less in an attitude of resistance to the Emperor Nicholas and his "eternal foe." But he now arrived in Constantinople with instructions from Lord Clarendon to warn the Sultan and his council that perseverance in their unwise policy and reckless maladministration must alienate the British nation, and to press on them such reforms as he deemed best; and Lord Clarendon did not hesitate to avow the belief that a general revolt of the Christian subjects of the Porte, owing to accumulated grievances, maladministration of affairs, and weakness acting on the allies of the Porte, might be caused by the novel and alarming tone which France and Russia had adopted. Lord Stratford arrived on the 5th of April, 1853, and on the 9th he learnt the nature of Prince Menschikoff's demands, and prepared to resist them. We are not informed, however in what shape, if at all, the Eltchi pressed Lord Clarendon's advice on the attention of the Porte. The history of the struggle between him and the Russian Prince which followed will well repay perusal, and offers a curious psychological study. It is carried on till a greater than even the Great Eltchi is introduced among the *dramatis personæ*, and the Czar falls into the hands of his "patient enemy in the West, who had long pursued him with a stealthy joy, and was now keenly marking him down." The mode of conducting this chase was curious enough, for Mr. Kinglake indicates that the Emperor pursued the Czar by giving in his adhesion to the English policy, and by withdrawing from the extreme demands of M. Lavalette in such a way as to satisfy "what Lord Stratford, in his haughty and almost zoological way, liked to call 'French feelings of honour'" (p. 135) in reference to the question of the Holy Places. The great Russian War, then, has vanished into thinnest of air? Alas! we know it did not, and here is its history just about to be written. Although the rights and privileges appertaining to the Holy Places seemed to have been satisfactorily determined, the despatch of the French fleet to Salamis had so vexed the Emperor Nicholas that he is supposed by Mr. Kinglake to have directed Prince Menschikoff to use violent and menacing language in order to extort a secret treaty in which the exercise of Russian control over the Greeks in Turkey should be admitted as of right. But the Turks had now resolved to enter into no convention with Russia, and to reject all proposals or a protectorate, and the Mahometan Ministers concerted with the British Ambassador the best means of frustrating the angry demands of the Emperor, furious in his religious moments, and regarding Lord Stratford as a being in his nature Satanic. To the insistency of Prince Menschikoff the Turks now opposed a strange calm, dogged moderation, but, pressed by his Imperial master, the Russian on the 5th of May sent in for adoption the draught of a "sened," in which one article purported to secure for ever to the Orthodox Church and its clergy all the rights and immunities which they had already enjoined and those of which they were possessed from ancient times, annexed to which was a note, in which the Prince demanded an immediate decision.

Mr. Kinglake says that the article was only the old endeavour under a new form to obtain for Russia the protectorate, but he does not explain his reasons for saying so, and he admits that Lord Stratford, in his advice to the Divan, suggested a substitute for the guarantee demanded, in a firman securing the temporal and spiritual privileges of the Porte's tributary subjects, to be communicated to the five great Powers. And if the Emperor was deceived respecting the character of England, Lord Stratford does not seem to have gauged much more accurately the strength of purpose of the Czar, for he told the Sultan he "felt certain that neither a declaration of war nor any other act of open hostility was to be apprehended for the present" if the draught of the convention was rejected. He further informed Abdul Medjid that he had instructions to request the British admiral in the Mediterranean to hold his fleet in readiness in event of imminent danger—a very significant declaration to an Oriental prince. No wonder the Turkish Government at once negatived the article in the convention with unmistakable decision. Prince Menschikoff, in another "final" note, in which he gave three days for a satisfactory reply before he broke off relations with the Government, made one more attempt to gain his point, and obtained a private interview with the Sultan, which led to another Ministerial crisis and to the appointment of Lord Stratford's friend Reshid Pasha, but to no advantage to Russia or to any concession on the part of the Turkish Government.

(*To be continued.*)

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[*] *The Invasion of the Crimea; its Origin and an account of its Progress down to the Death of Lord Raglan.* By Alexander William Kinglake. Vol. I. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1863.

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STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,

BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
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A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
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SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.

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MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

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Turning Chisels, ⅛ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
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Do. do. do. 8 „	„	1	8
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Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	„	21	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	„	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	„	18	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	„	20	0
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Do. do. do. 3½ „	„	12	0
Do. do. do. 4 „	„	15	0
Do. do. do. N. 2, 2½ „	„	7	8
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do. do. do. 4 „	„	19	0
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Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes	from As. to 12	3-	0
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Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
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Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet		20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

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Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.

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Just landed by the Undersigned, at their
GENERAL DEPOT,
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THE near approach of the "BOMBAY SEASON" affords PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co., a favorable opportunity of returning their grateful thanks to their PRESIDENCY AND UP-COUNTRY PATRONS AND CONSTITUENTS for the STEADILY INCREASING PATRONAGE they have hitherto afforded them in their endeavours to CATER FOR THE PUBLIC TASTE, and at the same time enables them to draw ESPECIAL ATTENTION to their NEWLY-IMPORTED STOCK OF CHOICE TABLE DELICACIES, just to hand per *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*, and Overland, as below enumerated, each of which will be found UNIQUE OF ITS CLASS!

P. J. & Co., take leave to assure THEIR PATRONS that *no efforts* shall be wanting on their part to *deserve* a continuance of their favours, and while warranting all their VARIED STOCK OF COMESTIBLES to be *bonâ fide* from the most CELEBRATED PURVEYORS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN, they trust that past experience will have proved their TERMS as *liberal* and their PRICE as *moderate* as (taking into consideration the QUALITY of their Goods) A DISCERNING PUBLIC could possibly expect.

P. J. & Co., would further remind their Patrons and Constituents that their NEWLY-REPLENISHED AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF WINES, SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, &c. &c. will be found well worthy attention, both as regards QUALITY, FLAVOUR, AND PRICE.

FROM CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

PICKLES.

Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Piccalilli, Red Cabbage, Walnuts, and Chow-Chow, Imperial Pickles, West India ditto, Mushroom Pickles.

SAUCES, &c.

Reading Sauce, Harvey's Jain Bull, Beef Steak, Piquetan Wellington, Tomata, Regent, Windsor, City of London, Payne's Osborne, and Essence of Shrimps, Essence of Anchovies, India Soy, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's Chutnee, and Royal Table, Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Walnut ditto, Best White Wine Vinegar, Distilled Crystal Vinegar, Raspberry Vinegar, Chilli, Tarragon, and Elder Vinegars, Salad Oil, Spanish Olives, French Capers, Double Superfine Mustard, Dutch Anchovies, and Cock's Reading Sauce.

M. Soyer's Preparations.

Soyer's Sauce, Soyer's Relish, and Soyer's Sultana's Sauce.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

Orange, Lemon, Citron, Ratafia, Almond, Mace, Carraway, Cinnamon, Kernels, Ginger, Mint, Pimento, Peppermint, Nutmeg, Bergamotte, Celery, Sage, Basil, Clove, Parsley, Saffron, Marjoram, Thyme, and Extract of Lemon Peel, Prepared Cochineal, Essence of Vanilla.

JAMS AND JELLIES, IN 1 AND 2 lb.

JAMS.—Raspberry, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, and Gooseberry.

JELLIES.—Orange, Apple, Black Currant, Red Currant, Lemon Marmalade, Orange ditto, Apricot Jam.

SYRUPS FOR ICES.

Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, and Gooseberry Syrups.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.

Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, and Black ditto.

FRUITS IN NOYEAU AND BRANDY.

Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Pears, Red and White.

FRUITS CRYSTALLISED.

Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Chinois, Mirabelle Plums, and Mixed Fruits.

TART FRUITS.

Cranberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages, Raspberries, Morella Cherries, and Raspberries, and Currants.

DESSERT FRUITS, &c.

Muscatel Raisins, in carton, ditto in ½ carton, ditto in quart bottles, ditto with Almonds, Turkey Figs, in ½ and ¼ drum, ditto in quart bottles, French Plums, in 2 lb. tins, ditto 4 lb. Jars Zante Currants, in 14 lb. patent jar, ditto 7 lb. ditto, ditto, 4 lb. do., ditto, in bottles, of 2 lb., ditto in quart bottles, ditto Normandy Pippins, ditto in 2 lb. can, ditto in 4 lb., can. Jordan Almonds in ½ lb. canisters, Bitter Almonds, in ½ lb. canisters, Candied Orange Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2lb. cans, Candied Lemon Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2 lb. cans, Portugal Plums in Jars, ditto Mixed Peel, Candied Orange Rings in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Candied Orange Chips, in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Lozenges and Comfits, stpd. bottles, ditto ditto corked bottles, Gillon's Confectionery, Jams and Jellies, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, &c., Lemon, Barley Sugar, Bon-Bons, Cosaques.

HAMS, CHEESES, SAUSAGES, FRENCH PATES, &c. RECEIVED OVERLAND.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

MEATS.

Boiled Beef, ditto and ditto Vegetables, A-la-mode Beef Corned Round of Beef, Roast Beef, Ox Cheek, ditto and Vegetables, Boiled Mutton, ditto and Vegetables, Harricot Mutton, Roast Leg of Mutton, Boiled Veal, ditto and Vegetables, Veal Curry, Seasoned Veal, Roast ditto, Minced ditto, Calf's Head and Bacon, Stewed Rump Steaks, Lamb and Green Peas, Irish Stew.

FISH.

Preserved Salmon, Stewed Eels, Fresh Haddocks, Findon ditto, Turbot, Fresh Lochfyne Herrings, Firth Haddocks, Lobster Meat, in pints, Oysters, in tins, Dried Herrings in tins, Ditto ditto ditto, Herrings à la Sardines, Lamprey's in Oil, Lampreys in Jelly, Pickled Oysters in 1 lb. jars, Pickled Salmon in 3 lb. jars, Pickled Herrings ditto, Salted Salmon in ½ gallon jars, Salted Herrings in ½ gallon jars, Salmon Cutlets, Fillets of Soles, and Curried Fish, Blackwall White Bait, Dried Sprats, Oysters in Jelly, Fried Soles, and Kippered Salmon.

SOUPS.

Cabin Concentrated Soup and Bouilli, West India Calipash and Calipee, for making real Turtle Soup, Real Turtle Soup, Hare, Hotch-Potch, Oyster, Chicken Broth, Soup Cressy, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Giblet, Mulligatawny, Gravy, Ox Cheek; Vegetable, Vermicelli, and Green Tea Soups, Mutton Broth, Grouse and Chicken Broth, Portable Soup, ½ pints and ½ pints, Concentrated Gravy in Bottles, Essence of Meats, in ditto.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots, plain, ditto with Gravy, Parsnips, Beetroot, Turnips, Green Peas, Sage and Onions, Stewed Mushrooms, White ditto, French Beans, Asparagus, ditto German and French.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Pheasants, Grouse, Partridges, Fowl Boiled, ditto, Roasted Duck and Green Peas, Venison Hashed, Hare, Jugged.

SARDINES.

PHILLIPPE AND CANAUD'S AND OTHERS.

Full size tins.

Half Canisters, in Oil, Quarter ditto, in Oil, ditto ditto, in Butter.

FRENCH PROVISIONS.

From Phillippe and Canaud.

Truffled Sausages, 1 lb., ditto Woodcock, Snipe, Quail and Partridge, 1 lb., Pâté de fois Gras de Strasbourg, Pâté de fois D'Oie 1 lb., Pâté de fois Canaudin, 1 lb. Pure Truffles, &c. &c.

JELLIES IN BOTTLES.

Orange, Lemon, and Calf's-foot, Punch, Noyeau, Madeira.

PATENT PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Hermetically Sealed.

York Hams, ditto in Jelly, Wiltshire Bacon, Albert Cheese, Somerset ditto, Berkley ditto, Chedder ditto, North Wilts ditto, and Pine ditto, Stilton Cheese, Greuyere and Parmasan Cheese, in pieces of about 7 lb. Hambro' Beef, Pig's Cheeks, Dried Ox Tonges, Ox Tonges in Jelly, Spiced Ox Tongues, Russia Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, ditto in Jelly, Smoked Tongues, Collored do., Rein-deer do. six in a tin, Oxford Sausages, Yorkshire Game Pates, ditto Park Pates, Veal and Ham Pate, Truffled Spiced Beef, in 2 lb. and Oxford Brown, 2 lb. tins.

POTTED MEATS.

In Glass or Earthenware Jars.

Anchovy Paste, Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue, Potted Yarmouth Bloaters, Strasbourg Potted Meats, Pâté à Diable, Potted Game, Potted Lobster, and Potted Shrimps.

MASSON'S PARIS CHOCOLATE.

Vanilla Chocolate, in sticks, ½ lb., ditto ditto in bacons, ¼ lb. ditto ditto, assorted fruit imitations, in boxes, Chocolate Santé, ¼ lb. cakes.

SUNDRIES.

Conserve of Tomata, Essence of Coffee, Dried Herbs, Celery Seed, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Arrowroot in ½lb., in 1 lb., and in 2 lb., Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. cans. in 4 lbs. in 7 lbs., Scotch Oatmeal, in 2 lb. cans. in 4 lb., and in 7 lb., Italian Maccaroni, ditto Vermicelli, Cagliari Paste, Parmasan Cheese, Prepared Jamaica Ginger, Mixed Spice Orange Flower Water, ½ pints, Honey in bottles, Mince Meat in jars of 3 lbs., Chocolate in 4 oz. fancy packets, Cocoa Paste, ½ lb. pots, Homœopathic Cocoa, ½ lb. packet, ditto ditto 1 lb. packet, ditto ditto ½ lb. tins, ditto ditto 1 lb. tins, Isinglass, ditto in ½ lb. tins, ditto in 1 oz. do. and 2 oz. do., Patent Isinglass in ¼ lb. tins, Gelantine in ¼ lb. tins, Robinson's Groats and Barley in tins, Grimwade's Dassicated Milk, Table Salt in Jars, Knives for opening canisters, Dun's Essence of Coffee and Russian Caviere.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.

Mixed Biscuits, Current Tunbridge, Carraway ditto, Ginger ditto, Lemon ditto, Citron, Shrewsbury, Rich Arrowroot, Oriental, Soiree, Coffee, Cracknels, Filberts, Walnuts, Dessert Cakes, Presburgh Biscuits, Vanilla, Maccaroons, Ratafias, Almond Drops, Ginger ditto, Finger Biscuits, Osborne ditto, Ginger Wafer, Carraway ditto, Victoria, Brighton, Brown College, Fancy Machine Albert Biscuits, Queen's do. Nonesuch, Picnic, do., Nic-Nacs, Plain Arrowroot, Abernethy, small, ditto large, Captain's small, ditto large, Travellers' Soda, Lunch, Fine Cabin, Oval Thin Captains, Seed Biscuits, Spice Nuts, Ginger Nuts, Loaf Gingerbread.

FORTNUM MASON & Co.'S STORES.

York Hams in tins, Strabourgh Bacon, ditto Smoked Ox Tongues, ditto Collared ditto (ready for use), Reindeer ditto, Russian Caviare ditto, Boar's head with Pistachois, and Truffles, and French Mustard.

INDIA OILMAN'S STORES, &c.

CHUTNEY.

Cashmere Chutney, (mild), Green Mango Chutney, Bengal (hot) Chutney, Tamarind Chutney, Sliced Mango Chutney superior Madras Chutney, Indian delicious Chutney, without Chilly.

SAUCES.

Superior Tapp's Sauce, Green Mango Sauce, Mooltan Sauce (fresh) Tomata Sauce.

PICKLES.

Cashmere Pickle, Ginger Pickle, Sliced Mango Pickle, Lemon Pickle, Mango Pickle in ½, ¼, and whole kegs.

FISH PICKLES.

Fish Roe Pickle, Best Tamarind Fish, superior Balachow, in pots.

CURRY POWDER.

Bengal Curry Powder, superior Madras Curry Powder (the directions, if punctually attended to, will make most excellent Curries), superior Madras Curry Paste, Muligatawny Paste.

SUNDRIES.

Ripe Mango Fruits, Superior Mango Fruit for Tarts, Superior Pineapple for Tarts, Superior Lemon Barley Sugar, Refined (Poona) Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Chilly Vinegar, Nepaul Chilly.

PRESERVES.

Superior Preserved Mango, in stone jars, ditto ditto in China jars.

SYRUPS.

Mango Syrup, Ginger Syrup, Superior Red Tamarind Syrup, Orange Syrup.

JAMS.

Guava Jam, in 2 lb. pots, Mango Jam, and Tamarind Jam.

JELLIES.

Superior Guava Jelly in 2 lb. pots, Rozel Jelly, Kurrand Jelly, Green Grape Jelly, and Mango Jelly.

MARMALADE.

Superior Mango Marmalade, Citron Marmalade, Lemon Marmalade, Ginger Marmalade, Orange Marmalade.

CHINA PRESERVES OF FIRST QUALITY.

Chow-Chow, Ginger, Citron Pears, Conequat, Mango Hoonaf and Orange Preserves, in cases of 6 stone jars.

SUNDRIES.

Mocha Coffee, in bags of 7 lbs., ditto, do. 14 lbs. Wynaa Plantation do., 7 and 14 lbs. bags, Bengal Crystal Suga

Business Announcements

PESTONJEE JEWANJEE'S ADVERTISEMENT.— *Continued.*

No. 1, in boxes of 14 lbs. and 28 lbs., do. do. No. 2 do. do. do., soft and moist for Pudding do., Tea, Flowery Pekoe, first quality, in 10 catty boxes, do. do. do. 2nd sort, do. do. Souchong and Pouchong, first quality, in 10 catty boxes, Manilla Cheroots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in boxes of 500, Trinchinopoly Cheroots, Price's Table and Carriage Candles, Loaf Sugar, and choice Breakfast Congou, Tea, very superior in 22 lbs. Boxes.

Copying Presses, Letter, Foolscap, and Folio size, with or without materials complete, Gingham, Alpaca, and Silk Umbrellas, Mordan's Office Black, Blue, Red and Gold Pen Ink, ditto Copying ditto, Gillon's Jams and Jellies, Oalmea, &c. DeLa Rue's Stationery, ditto Playing Cards, Leather Writing Desks, Cigar Cases, &c., Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Albert and Neck Chains, &c. &c.

⁂ Upcountry orders will be promptly executed.

PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co.,
18th Dec. 1862. Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bomba —The Fort and Byculla.
October 16th 1862.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and, above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
„ do. do. Balmoral Boots.
„ do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
„ do. French Calf Walking do.
„ Shooting Boots with hooks
„ French Calf Oxford Shoes.
„ Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
„ Bronze Kid do. do. do.
„ Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmenaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleene Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand.	2. Spitzan Polka.
3. The Rataplan Polka.	3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. La Traviata.	4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Red, White and Blue.	5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. The Burlesque Galop.	6. Canz mein Leken Galop.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Insurances, &c.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE!

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BONUS.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and also for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company held at the Chief Office in London on Wednesday, the 24th of December, 1862, the Directors presented their Report for the year ending 31st of December 1861, which was unanimously agreed to and adopted.

Professor De Morgan's Report on the result of his recent valuation, and recommending that the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be applied as a Bonus appropriation to the Participating Policies in force on 31st December 1861, was also presented to the Meeting and was likewise unanimously received and ordered to be carried into effect.

The following is an abstract of the above Reports:—

	£	s.	d.
The accumulated Assets on the 31st December 1861, amounted to	747,939	0	10
Life Department.			
Number of Proposals submitted during the year 1861, 2,939 for sums amounting to	1,278,726	9	10
Number accepted, and for which Policies were issued 2,235, assuring £845 622 1s. 8d., and producing new Annual Premiums to the amount of	34,290	19	2
Total amount of Life Premiums received during the year	264,878	14	1
Number of deaths that occurred during the year 314, and the sums paid and payable in respect thereof, including Bonuses	180,613	15	9
Guarantee Department.			
Number of New Policies issued 653, producing Annual Premiums to the Amount of	2,794	17	0
Total Premiums received during the year in this department	7,087	14	8
Losses paid, and payable in respect thereof	4,638	6	8

The amount of Bonus applying to each Policy-holder entitled to participation in the Profits as above is now being calculated at the Chief Office, and will, when the particulars are received from London, be immediately communicated to those interested by printed circular.

The next Bonus will apply to Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864, and the result will be declared during the year 1865.

Among the advantages offered to Insurers in this Company the following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium as compared with other first-class Offices—(this is really equivalent to an immediate Bonus). Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Thirty days of Grace allowed when yearly or half-yearly, and fifteen when quarterly or monthly. Medical Examiners remunerated by the Company for their Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted.) Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

MEDICAL REFEREES REMUNERATED WITH A GOLD MOHUR IN EVERY INSTANCE WHETHER THE RISK BE ACCEPTED OR DECLINED.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
G. R. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 31st January 1863.

N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.

Printed for the Proprietor, by JAMES PEARSE, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Building, Lower Colaba, and published by EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS:—LONDON FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombart Street, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. M. & W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue De Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.